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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

WE THINK our readers are fairly familiar with our views about inflation, but the present moment, at the opening of the campaign for marketing another vast national loan, may not be inopportune for the restatement of a few of the major points. The basis of inflation is, of course, the existence of more money, or credits such as bank deposits convertible into money, than is needed to do the current volume of business at the current price level. The effect is to push up the price level. If that process can be stopped by the speedy application of some check to the increase in the supply of money, all is well. If that process cannot be stopped you get more money, higher prices, more money again, an increasing lack of confidence, and eventual smash.

The purchase by the state of vast quantities of goods and services needed for war, goods and services which obviously do not go into the market to be purchased again by those who have received the money, has a strong inflationary tendency, unless the money used in the payment for them can be withdrawn from the market by one or other of the two methods, taxation and government borrowing. Neither taxation nor compulsory borrowing can be employed to withdraw the whole amount, for the simple reason that all forms of compulsion have to be devised to fit certain fixed standards of taxability and lending power in the individual, and these standards cannot possibly be set at 100 per cent of the actual taxability or lending power of the most favorably situated individual, or they would be far beyond the power of great numbers of less favorably situated ones.

If the standard is income, as it usually is, you cannot take from a man with a perfectly healthy and vigorous wife and two healthy children, who can help him on the farm, the utmost of which he is capable, because you have to take the same amount from a man with the same income but with an invalid wife and two invalid children. (The state cannot go round assessing everybody's health!) That is why a considerable scope has to be left for voluntary action; and the form of voluntary action which is most relied upon is that of temporarily surrendering purchasing power to the government, with a view to getting it back after the war, when the community can go back to the production of goods which civilians want, and can tax itself, not for the production of more guns, but for paying off its members who lent money for guns but will then want butter.

Inflationary Bonds

BONDS that are paid for in full out of savings have no inflationary tendency. Bonds that are bought by the banks, and bonds that are bought by individuals but not with their own money, and are therefore financed by bank loans, are almost as inflationary as the issue of so much additional currency, for the simple reason that the purchase of them *creates* additional bank deposits, or fails to reduce the volume of bank deposits existing before the loan. If I buy a thousand-dollar bond but borrow eight hundred dollars from the bank to do so (not merely for two or three months, but for years, or for the life of the bond) I am not really helping the government much, and I am failing to withdraw eight hundred dollars from the current market for goods and services, which means that I am failing to check inflation to precisely that amount. The loan creates a corresponding deposit; even the Bankers' Association, we believe, now admits that. That deposit does not remain to my credit, naturally, but it goes on rotating around in the community, putting purchasing power in the hands of A and B and C and X and Y and Z, increasing the demand for things which *they* want to buy, and making it more difficult for Mr. Gordon to do his job.

Nor is it any help to buy bonds with the proceeds of the sale of other securities. The man who buys your securities is unable, by reason of having bought them, to buy bonds. The only kind of bond-buying that really directly helps the situation is that which is done by the people who buy them *out of their current savings*. The flotation of this 1.1 billion dollar loan ought to mean that 1.1 billion dollars is *added* to the total security holdings of the Canadian people, with all the old security holdings still intact and the new bonds all sold to people who have bought them with new money—money taken out of their incomes and not out of their capital. That, of course, would not be merely good; it would be perfect, one hundred per cent, and we must not expect perfection. But the nearer we can get to that condition the better for the country it will be.

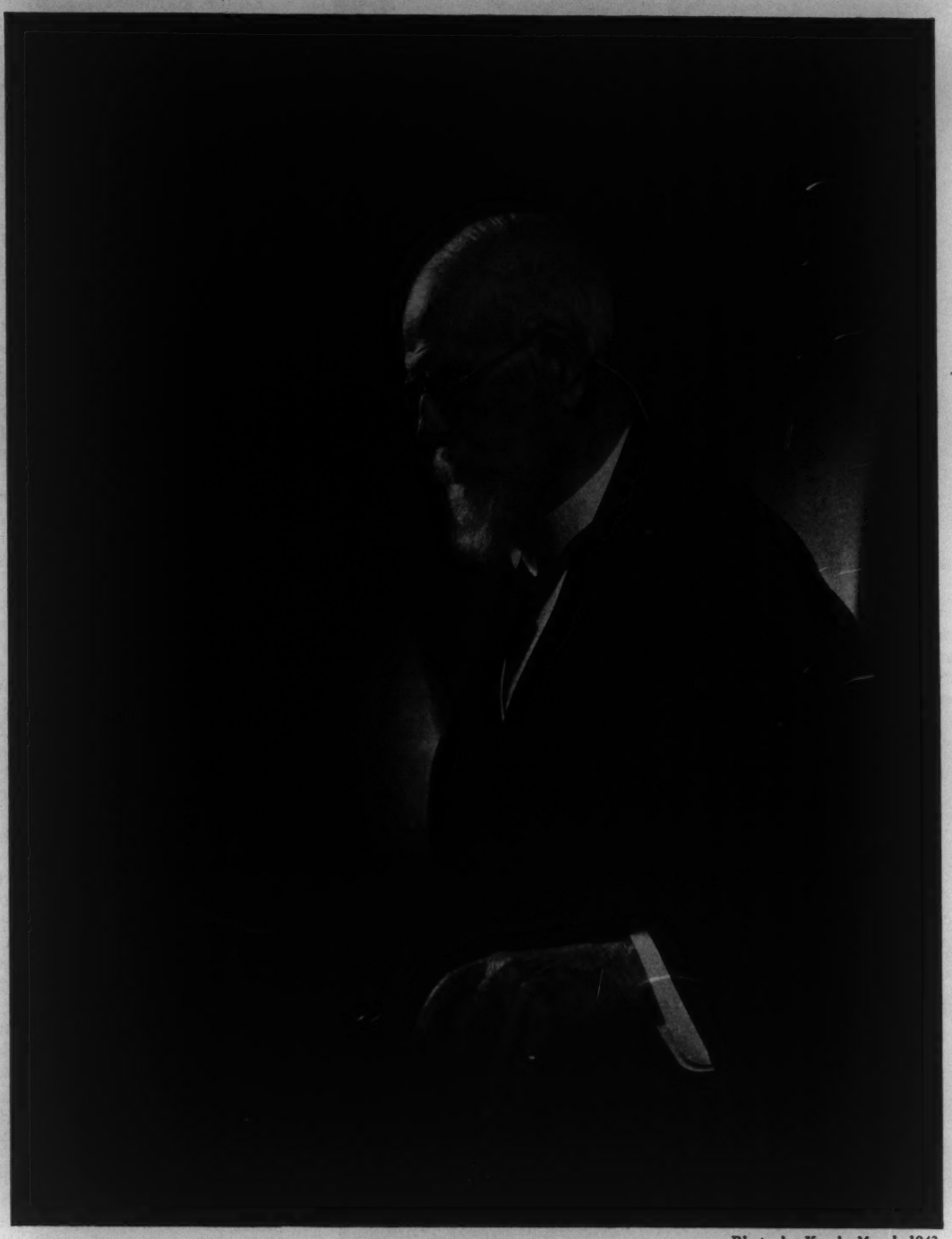

Photo by Karsh, March 1943.

ONTARIO'S GRAND OLD MAN, SIR WILLIAM MULOCK, IN HIS HUNDREDTH YEAR PRESIDES AT ALL IMPORTANT UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO FUNCTIONS

The Coming Test

MR. KING delivered on Monday, as a preliminary to the loan campaign, an admirably constructed speech on the state of the war. To those who listened to it attentively, and to those who have since read it attentively, it was a profoundly moving utterance; but it exerted its emotional effect through the intellect, by the impact of weighty and carefully measured ideas built together into a most compelling whole; precisely the kind of thing which the Prime Minister does best, and at which he has few peers in the British Commonwealth. It contained no scintillant phrases, and its emotional force will have to be relayed to the Canadian public at large by other and less responsible orators.

Canada, like the rest of this hemisphere, has enjoyed the advantage of being able to fight in this global war for freedom with economic as well as human resources. Not with economic *instead of* human resources, as the United States for several years hoped to be able to do; that error was never ours. But we have been able to postpone the engaging of the great bulk of our human resources in the struggle, until the economic resources were developed and prepared and marshalled for the fray. The time of our testing is now at hand. We have been saved, by geography, the experience of having to send our young men to stand with naked breasts against the invading flood of tyranny. They stand today armored with all that we with more than three years of effort and study and expenditure have been able to forge for them. For that armor we pay when we sign the application form for our bonds. Without that armor they would have been a useless and unavailing sacrifice. Even with it they will have to give the utmost of which they are capable, and to endure great perils and probably heavy losses. It is for us who are left at home to back them with our faith, our work and our prayers.

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About Your Next Car

See article by Dyson Carter on page 14

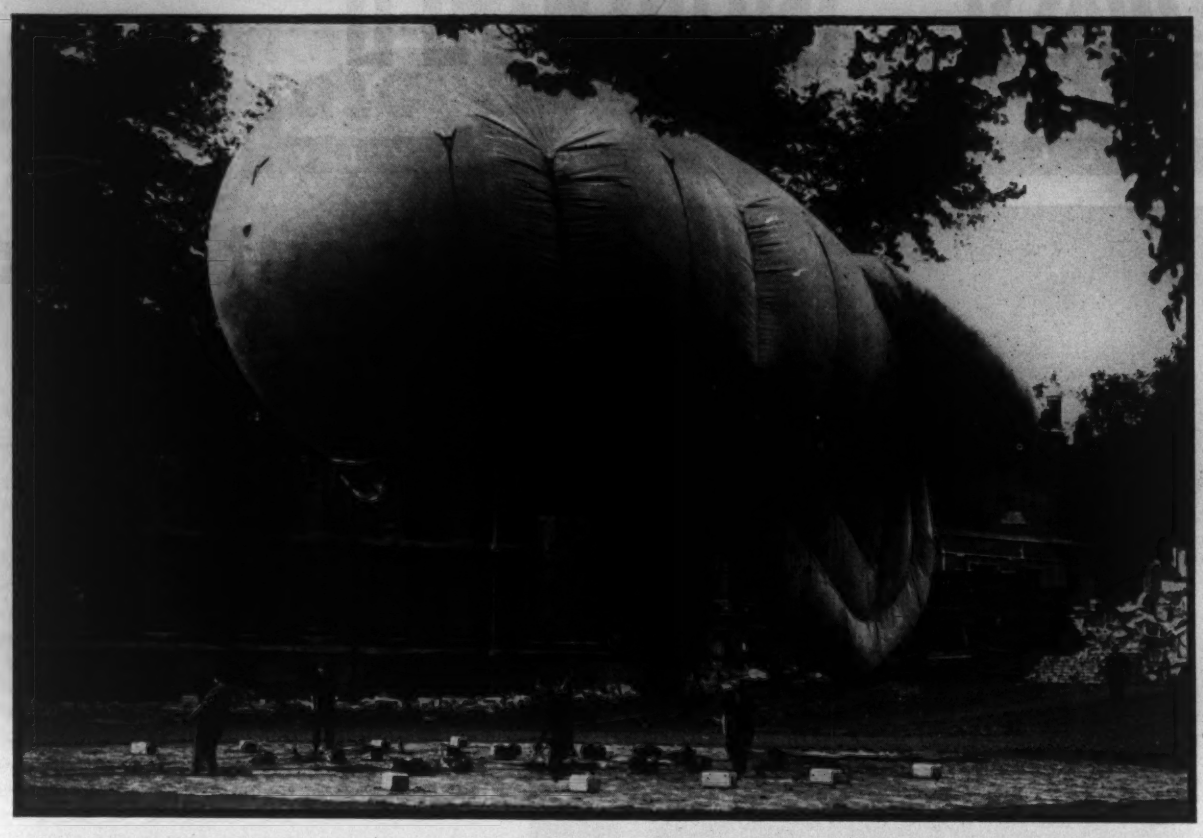
Hymn and Flag

SPEAKING in the Commons Chamber at Ottawa a few weeks ago, Mr. Anthony Eden used for one of his most moving passages a description of the arrival in a British port of the first body of Canadian troops to reach England in the present war. He was not only a witness but a prominent participant, and the account lost nothing in the artistry of his telling. Its climax was his reference to the playing by the attendant bands of the hymn "O Canada," and it occurred to us to reflect how completely that element of the scenario of the great drama would have failed of effect if there had been no Canadian anthem for the bands to play. For the playing of "God Save the King," an immensely profound and beautiful piece of ritual in the proper circumstances, would have had absolutely no references to the special qualities of that situation, the special significance of that drama. What made that situation dramatic was simply the fact that here were troops not raised by the fiat of the Government of Great Britain, but raised by the fiat of another nation three thousand miles away from the European conflict and yet ready to spend vast amounts of its treasure and much of the best blood of its young men in the same cause in which Great Britain already stood embattled.

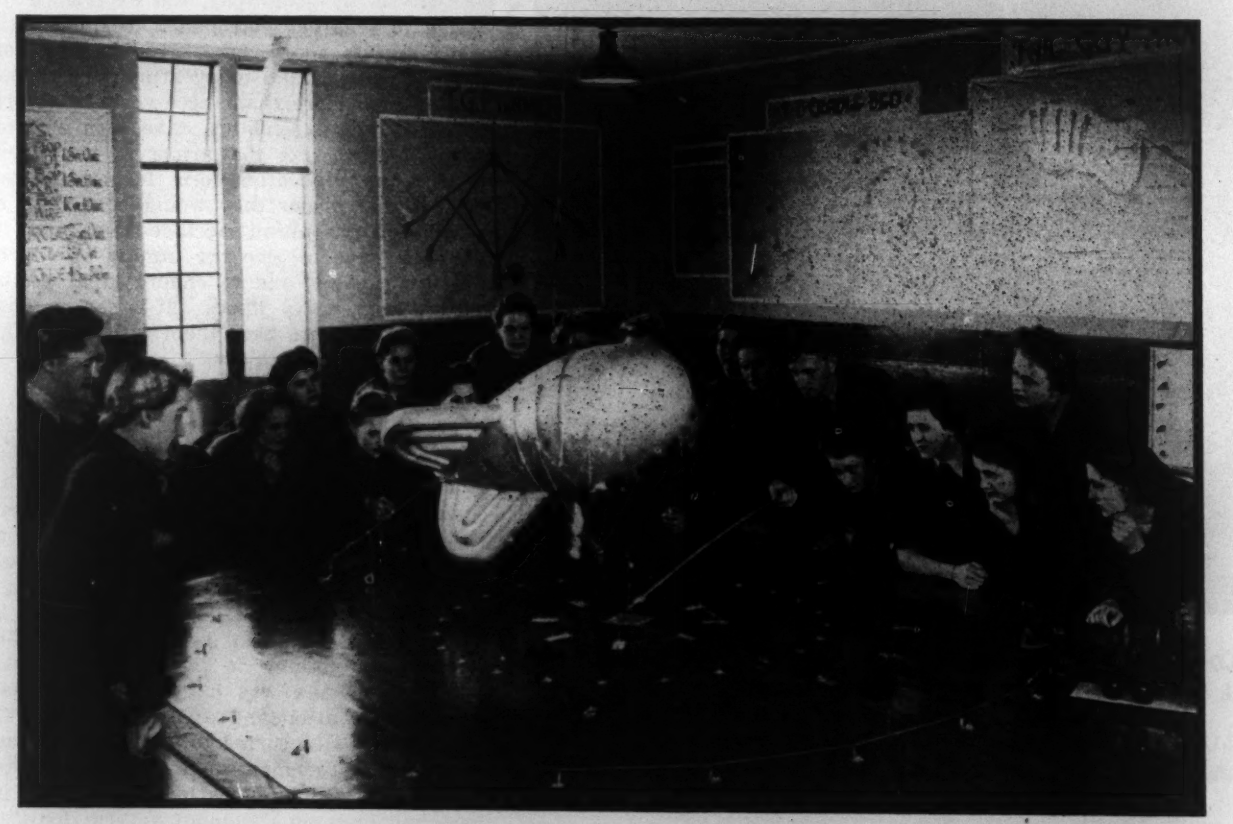
Other self-governing Dominions are equally fighting by the side of Britain, but if we are not mistaken none of them can symbolize their unity and their distinct personality by a song corresponding to that of Canada. Australia and South Africa are younger Dominions than we are, and their troops land in Britain without being able to announce what they are by the notes of their bands.

And if it is valuable to Canada to have her special and characterising song, is there any reason to suppose that it would not be valuable to have her special and distinctive flag? All that we have at present is a flag which belongs strictly to the merchant marine and which bears a device which should never appear on any flag, namely a full heraldic coat-of-arms. The Canadian army has a battle-flag which may have been flown on the occasion to which Mr. Eden referred. We hope it was. And to those

(Continued on Page Three)



Further evidence that there are few war jobs which women cannot do is supplied in these recent pictures from Britain. They show members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force who now man over 50 barrage balloon sites in London. This is a job calling for brawn as well as brains. Here WAAFS are raising a balloon.



Learning the "how" of balloon operation. WAAFs are trained by RAF instructors, using models like these. Below, WAAFs repair a barrage balloon damaged by enemy action. Much of this work is completed by hand.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Miss Carr and Totems

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT,

LIVING out here among the totems I have thought that this Indian art is surrealist within the definition of R. S. Lambert (March 27). But if Miss Emily Carr's art is surrealist it is a different kind or stage of surrealism.

Miss Carr does not create totem art. She used, long ago, to represent in pictures the existing, Indian-created, sculptures. She did so, not with the mechanical fidelity of the camera, but also not surrealistically in Mr. Lambert's definition.

Miss Carr has herself defined the period when she was engaged with these Indian themes as her representational period. She has said that she became discontented with those themes and that attitude and intention, and turned to the landscape of British Columbia, with new attitudes in which there was a growing disregard for representation and an increasing interest in what could be expressed by abstract forms.

If Mr. Lambert has seen any massive collection of her pictures and sketches arranged chronologically, he must have found that compared with her later work, her early work displays an intention to show people what the Indians are like in their more formal aspects, and in particular to show the appearance of the totems, which are not easily accessible—their shapes and colors as any observer would see them, and the kinds of landscapes in which they are set, for of course, as she has said, "the Indians thought about that too."

Her later work, in which Indian themes do not appear, does not display the same interest in showing what the landscape is as any observer would see it; it shows what Miss Carr *sees*—and what *Miss Carr* sees—expressed in great and powerful abstractions. The break in attitude and intentions is not violently abrupt, but it seems clear-cut.

Is Mr. Lambert confusing the surrealism of Indian woodcarvers with Miss Carr's own art? If he discovers "grotesque symbols" systematic throughout her work, or characteristic of her abstract compositions in later landscape themes, that would be an interesting revelation to the public and probably to Miss Carr herself.

The question is not whether "surrealist" is complimentary to Miss Carr, but whether it is an accurate classification of her work.

E. H. DAVIDSON.
Midland Way, Uplands, Victoria, B.C.

The Railway Tea-Room

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

HAVING occasion to go into an English railway tea-room—something I used studiously to avoid—I was amazed at the change in the place. It was much brighter and cleaner and brisker, and there really was something to eat in it. Gone was the air of moist and dingy depression that used to hang about such institutions. Even the girls looked prettier—but that, of course, may be just my idea.

The tea was hot and good, but then tea is always good almost anywhere in this country. English people have a real talent for tea. The surprising thing is that the sandwiches also were good, and there were several kinds of them—not just the mousy old cheese-sandwich about which comedians have been cracking jokes for generations. More surprising still, the cake looked like cake, tasted like cake, and really was cake. Apparently the railway caterers had been able to catch Lord Woollton in a genial hour.

All this, it seems, is part of a general plan to feed the traveller a little better. Up to now he has been having a rather thin time of it, unless he is one of those provident people who always make a point of bringing something along in a basket or a pocket or a gas-mask case—or in a flask perhaps. Hardly any trains have dining-cars, and so in a run of considerable length the traveller is forced to depend on what he can snatch up off station counters. From now on the snatching is likely to be much better.

The railway people have also established what is called a "rail-bar" at Euston, at which customers can be served at the rate of about one a second—not at all bad for this land of leisurely service. It is the first of a series intended gradually to extend to all the principal stations along the line. This may not be the ideal way to eat, but if you are one of those sensible people who refuse to take in food the way coal goes down a chute, you can always carry the stuff off to the train and eat it there at your leisure.

You may even take along the necessary plates and cups and saucers, and hand them out at some other station down the line, as used to be the pleasant habit with railway tea-baskets. This is a trusting country. But it isn't much of a gamble, I can't imagine anyone wanting to steal railway crockery.

S. E. SHOTWELL
London, England.

Mr. Smart's Career

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT,

THE sketch of my career which you were kind enough to publish recently has just come to my notice, as I have been away since it appeared.

Unfortunately one paragraph was phrased in such a way as to make possible the misinterpretation that Cockfield Brown and Co. was formed by Messrs. Cockfield and Brown in partnership with me. Any such interpretation would do injustice to the other members of the firm who then were shareholders and senior executives in the business.

Actually, Cockfield Brown and Co. was a merger of two agencies, namely National Publicity Limited and Advertising Service Company, and — happily—most of the executives who were the owners of the two original companies at the time of the merger (Messrs. G. W. Brown, H. H. Webb, H. J. Caverhill and myself of National Publicity Limited and T. L. Anderson and W. C. Gilchrist of Advertising Service Company) are now the directors of the merged company.

Montreal, Que. CAMPBELL SMART.

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Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

Canadians who hesitate about adopting a special flag for Canada on the ground that it implies disloyalty to the Empire, we would say: If the strains of "O Canada", announcing to the British people that Canada was fighting by their side, were a noble and inspiring element in one of the great scenes of history, why would not a Canadian flag, proclaiming to all the world the same announcement even before the music broke, have been equally noble and inspiring?

Protestant Shrine

IN 1792 Moravian missionaries established a station on the Thames River about four miles from the present town of Thamesville. The village with its church and school was burned during the American invasion of October 1813.

After the war the missionaries returned and rebuilt on a new site on the south side of the river. They labored there until 1903 when they deeded their property to the Methodist Church. Last July the 150th anniversary of the chapel was celebrated.

The site of the original mission has come on the market and the United Church of Canada is seeking funds for purchase of the land. A shrine commemorating the earliest Protestant establishment in Western Ontario is contemplated.

Looking backward is quite as important as looking forward in the building of a nation.

"Kitsilano Life"

COMPLIMENTS from the old and experienced are valued, but a compliment from the young is so unusual that it must be sincere, and should be acknowledged by a bow from the waist, the editorial hat being pressed politely against the editorial midriff.

The Kitsilano High School in Vancouver publishes a smart school paper, *Kitsilano Life*, with editorials on the Front Page, with Departments under three-column heads and with a generally rakish dignity in all its eight pages. And the Editor announces that SATURDAY NIGHT is its model.

To be frank, we'd rather have one young reader than ten old ones, for experience teaches that the young are open to argument while the old ones merely get angry if you cross them. So a health to the youth of Kitsilano!

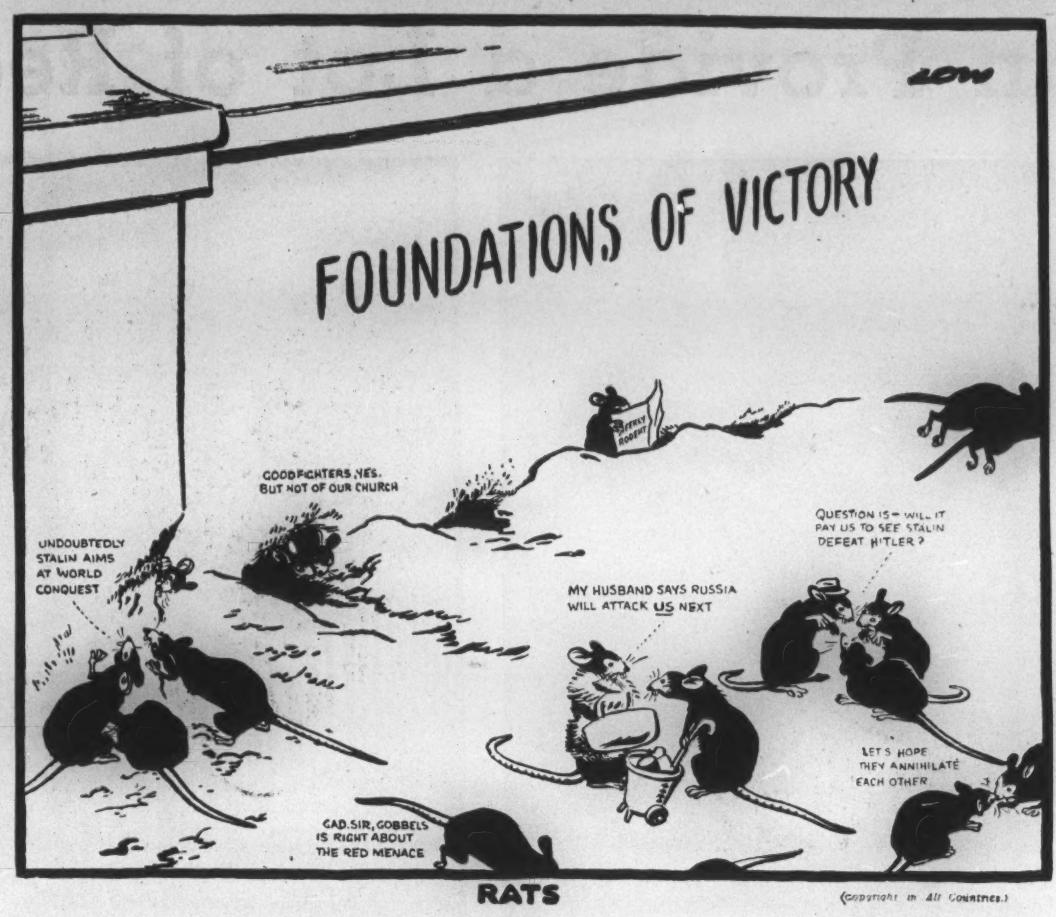
The War Books

HORROR-BOOKS flow out of the presses in a steady stream. Men who have seen the war and the "New Order" in conquered lands try to describe cruelty and ruin, hunger and wholesale death. Novelists set their scenes in piles of rubble and create characters who live and move in a state of hysteria.

After a full course of such books the reader is ill-content; not that they are too terrible, but that they are not terrific enough. War can't be described. It must be experienced before its mad incredibilities can be realized. One flashing scene where the hero plunges through hostile fire to rescue a wounded comrade is not the war revealed. Neither is a single firecracker the picture of a dive-bombing attack. A world full of black hatred is not to be pictured by one incident or even by a score of incidents, however revolting.

In past time the reader of novels had a measuring-stick in the back of his mind; an understanding of normal life and conduct. The excellence of a tale depended upon a background true to that understanding, and upon the conduct of characters placed in abnormal circumstances. When these circumstances became too far from the norm to be believed we said "Melodrama!" and tossed the book aside.

But here is a world-condition where there is no norm, where all life is topsy-turvy. No wonder that the reader is confused and turns to *The Robe* and *The Song of Bernadette*, or to the romance of a quieter time two or three hundred years ago.


FOUNDATIONS OF VICTORY
LOW
GOOD FIGHTERS YES. BUT NOT OF OUR CHURCH
UNDOUBTEDLY STALIN AIMS AT WORLD CONQUEST
MY HUSBAND SAYS RUSSIA WILL ATTACK US NEXT
QUESTION IS - WILL IT PAY US TO SEE STALIN DEFEAT HITLER?
LET'S HOPE THEY ANNIHILATE EACH OTHER
GAD, SIR, GOBBELS IS RIGHT ABOUT THE RED MENACE
RATS
(Copyright in All Countries.)

Life of Legislature

THIS business about the Crown and the dissolution of the legislative body becomes more and more intriguing. Mr. Justice Hope has dismissed as "frivolous and vexatious" the application for a declaration by the courts that the 1942 extension of the Legislature in Ontario was unconstitutional, and that Messrs. Conant and Drew are usurping their powers. His view seems to be that the only person who should be interested in the matter is the Lieutenant-Governor, who could dissolve the Legislature now if he wanted to and could have dissolved it last year if he had wanted to then, but did not do so. (It is not necessary for the Crown to have the advice of a Cabinet in order to dissolve.) If Mr. Matthews had attempted to dissolve the Legislature and it had refused to be dissolved, there would on this reasoning be something for the courts to deal with; but he did not, and by acquiescing in the action of the Legislature in extending its own term, an acquiescence which went so far as signing the Bill for that purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor made it impossible for a private citizen, such as the petitioner in this case, to come to his rescue.

All these proceedings, in our humble opinion, have their value, in that they tend to impress upon the public mind the danger of permitting too large a scope for governments to free themselves from the ultimate responsibility of an appeal to the people. A government should not be permitted either to postpone too long that appeal to the ultimate source of power, nor to employ it too often and too rapidly in such a way as to influence unduly the actions either of the legislative body or of the electors. There are only two means of securing these ends. One is the fixed date of dissolution, as employed in the United States and other republican countries. It has many advantages, but in time of crisis it has grave disadvantages also. The other is the recognition of large powers of discretion in the Crown.

If the behavior of the Ontario Legislature in extending its own term of life were to become a scandal, and it would not take much more to make it so, nothing on earth could put a stop to it, except the discretionary power of the Lieutenant-Governor in his own person (without the advice of his Cabinet) or the veto power of the Dominion Government. If the Dominion Parliament were to behave in a similar manner, nothing could put a stop to it except the discretionary power of the Governor General, for there is now no higher authority to veto the Acts of the Dominion Parliament. The Crown is an essential guarantee of our liberties. It is not a mere rubber stamp in the hands of the men who happen to be in office.

Hydro and Taxes

A VERY interesting controversy seems to be proceeding between the Secretary Treasurer of the Public Utilities Commission of Ontario and the Fort Erie *Times-Review* on the subject of the taxation of the Ontario Hydro system by the Dominion. The Secretary Treasurer, it appears, committed himself to the proposition that if Hydro were taxed, "then rates would have to be increased and a struggle of some thirty years for public ownership and low rates would be defeated." In this, it seems to us, he committed a grievous error. The *Times-Review* points out that there would be no necessity for any increase in rates; all that would happen would be that "the large sums now being placed in its reserve funds by Hydro each year would be reduced somewhat," which would merely cause "a slowing up of the amortization of the net bonded debt of Hydro and the Hydro municipalities." The federal taxes, the *Times-Review* points out, would be rather less than half the amounts annually placed to reserve during the last three years.

There is, we think, another objection to the Hydro argument. If it were true that the success of the struggle "for public ownership and low rates" depends solely and entirely upon the fact that public ownership is exempt from certain national taxes which private ownership has to pay, then all we can say is that public ownership would have no vestige of claim left for the superiority of its methods. It gets its capital cheaper than private ownership, because the whole credit of the community is behind its promises. It enjoys freedom, as an emanation of the Crown, from many of the obligations of private ownership. If, in spite of these advantages, it still cannot give low rates unless it is bonused by exemption from the taxes paid by private ownership, there does not seem to be much left to be said for it.

So long as corporate taxation continued to be as light as it was in the days when Hydro was first established, the question was unimportant. Now that corporate taxation, if applied to Hydro, would give the Dominion fifteen million dollars a year of much needed revenue, which it would obtain without question if Hydro were a corporation,—and which it does obtain from the corporations which do the same business in other provinces,—justice demands that Hydro should pay its share.

REPRIEVE

THE child runs out to revel in the sun,
To learn the secrets of the wakened hills;
He knows no sky but this unclouded blue;
His hour is at the time of daffodils;
For him the robins pipe their triumph-song—
He answers them with laughter all day long.

The youth strides out to meet the kindling sun
Whose urgent presence frees the fettered streams;
The earth is his, and all its pulsing life
Throbs madly through the pattern of his dreams.
He is too young, too strong, to ever die!
He lifts his voice in loud, exulting cry.

The old come out to feel the kindly sun,
Hungry for every sign and scent and sound
Of spring that has delivered them from dread
Of lying lonely in the wintered ground.
Another spring. Their deep, unspoken praise
Flows richly through the warmth of April days.

VERN LOVEDAY HARDEN.

THE PASSING SHOW

A MEMBER of the B.C. Legislature the other day referred to a fellow-member as a "foreigner" because he was not born on Canadian soil, although he fought for Canada in the last war. If there is anything more idiotic than making nationality dependent purely upon race, like the Germans, it is making it dependent purely on the accident of the place of birth.

•

Gems from the Senate

"The resolution relates, broadly speaking, to international affairs, and it is my view that such affairs and the international relationships of this country are perhaps better and more fittingly dealt with by this than by the other Chamber."—Hon. A. K. Hugessen.

•

The Church, said an American cleric in Toronto last week, will have to go where the people are. But isn't there an alternative? It might make it worth their while to come to the Church.

•

Ode to the Gold Standard

We earnestly hope that the rancor
Excited by the new Bancor
Will be less than the holler
We used to have about the gold dollar.

•

"Mr. Ilsley revealed that . . . an agreement had been reached on the policy to be bellowed." Toronto *Globe and Mail*. This is excellent. There has been far too much bellowing of policies that weren't agreed on.

•

As You Like It

This Dominion does not need a
Strike of workers at Arvida.
And we're glad they haven't tried a
General walkout at Arvida.

•

If it is true that the broadcast announcing a Jap invasion of Western Canada was due to excess of zeal, we demand that zeal be immediately rationed.

•

The difference between a legal strike and an illegal one is that the legal one doesn't win.

•

Over-Production

I liked the bit of Geography
That I compassed as a boy.
I traced the seas with languid ease
And the Continents with joy.

I could name the Rivers of every zone
And the mountain-ranges too,
And I stood the best at the weekly test
On What and Where is Who.

But to-day I blanch at Geography,
For the war has chozzled my wit.
Each outlandish place is my sad disgrace
For I never heard of it.

And my children stare with a visage sad
At the terrible dumbness of their Dad.

J. E. M.

•

When the A.F. of L. and the C.C.L. blame the Government for the Montreal streetcar strike it is a bit like two street fighters blaming the police for not stopping the fight.

•

Observation in a Strato-Bar, A.D. 2000

As I was coming back from Venus
I met a girl who'd been to Mars.
"How deadly," we agreed between us,
"This dull monotony of stars".

FREDERICK VAN BEEMER

•

These are tough days for liberty. A Compulsory Education Act has now deprived even the free people of Quebec of their freedom to remain uneducated.

•

Slogan Song For Mr. Spinney

Our recent suggestions of additional slogans for the Fourth Victory Loan campaign have struck fire from one reader who sends us, the following stirring effusion:

"Back the Attack! Back the Attack!"
We'll back it with guns and back it with jack.
We'll always go forward—never go back
Until the Axis partners crack.

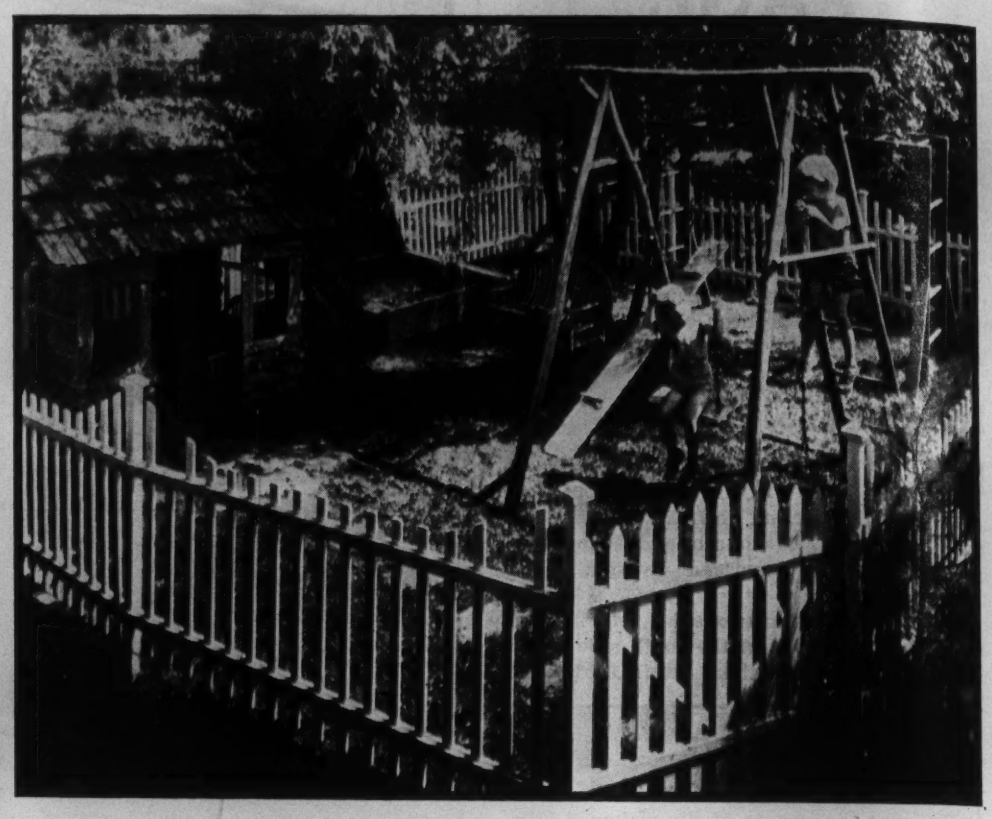
"Tin for the win! Tin for the win!"
To hold back now would be a sin!
Our tin will save our kith and kin!
Tin will buy ships and planes to win.

"Cash for the Dash! Cash for the Dash!"
We need the arms it takes to smash—
Tanks, bombs and guns with which to slash
The Hitler gang—But it all takes cash.

"Lend for the end!" The glorious end,
When Peace and Victory will attend
Our troops who gallantly defend
Justice and right! Lend! Lend! Lend!

Gardens Can Provide a Lot of Recreation . . .

A massing of trees and shrubbery guards this secluded dining terrace and its sturdy stone barbecue.



A happy spot for the young fry of the family is this enclosure with a diminutive playhouse.

Serenity breathes over this small tree-shadowed artificial lake set in a wide sweep of lawn.

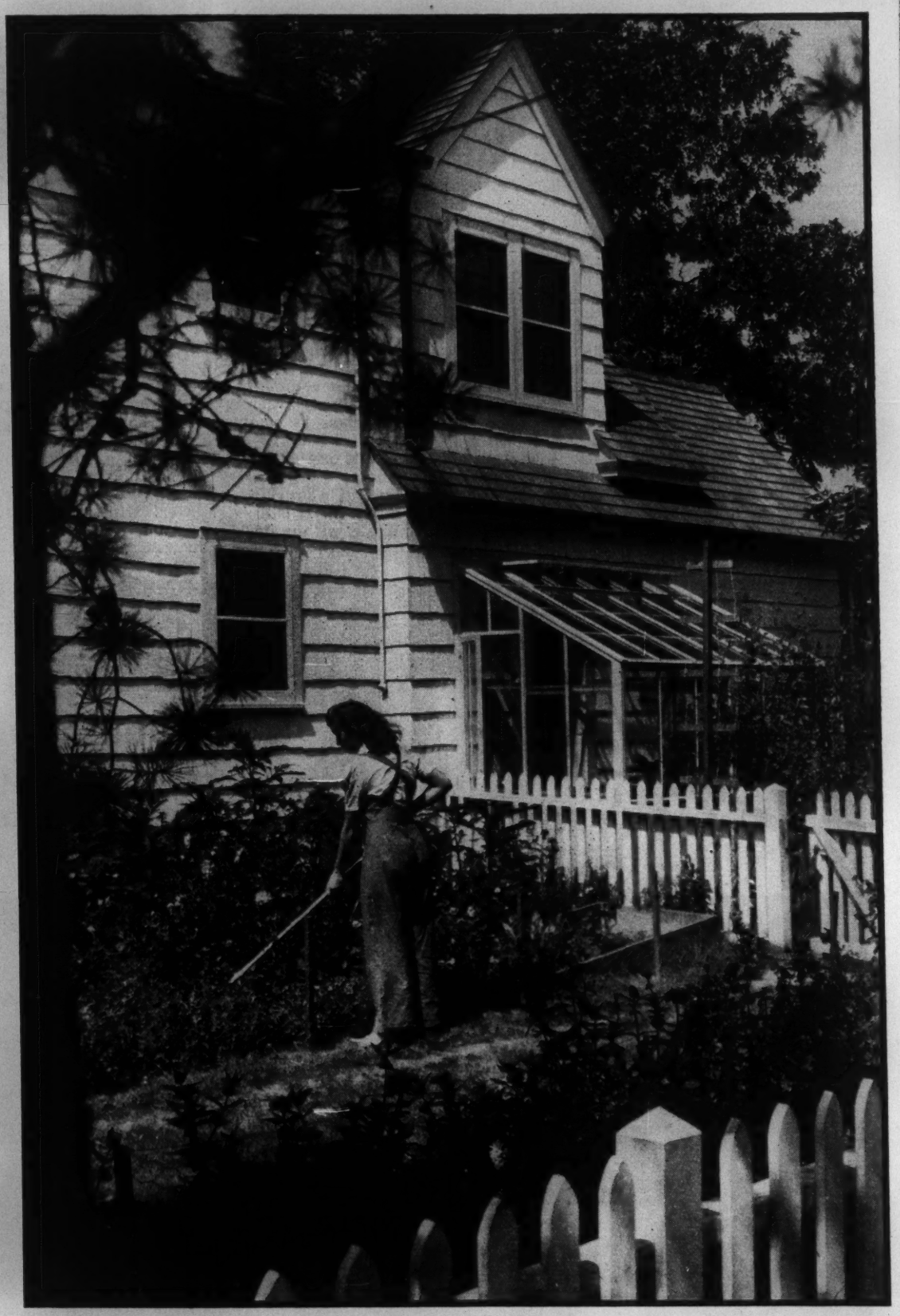
A shallow pool, potted plants along its edge, is so placed that it may be enjoyed from the sunroom.

A danger zone for tiny tots but a joy for older youngsters is any pool big enough for boats.

. . . So Make the Most of a Stay-at-Home Summer

Labor used to be computed by man hours; vegetables soon will take lots of "women hours".

A backyard barbecue is a sure-fire attraction, a happy congregating-place all summer long.



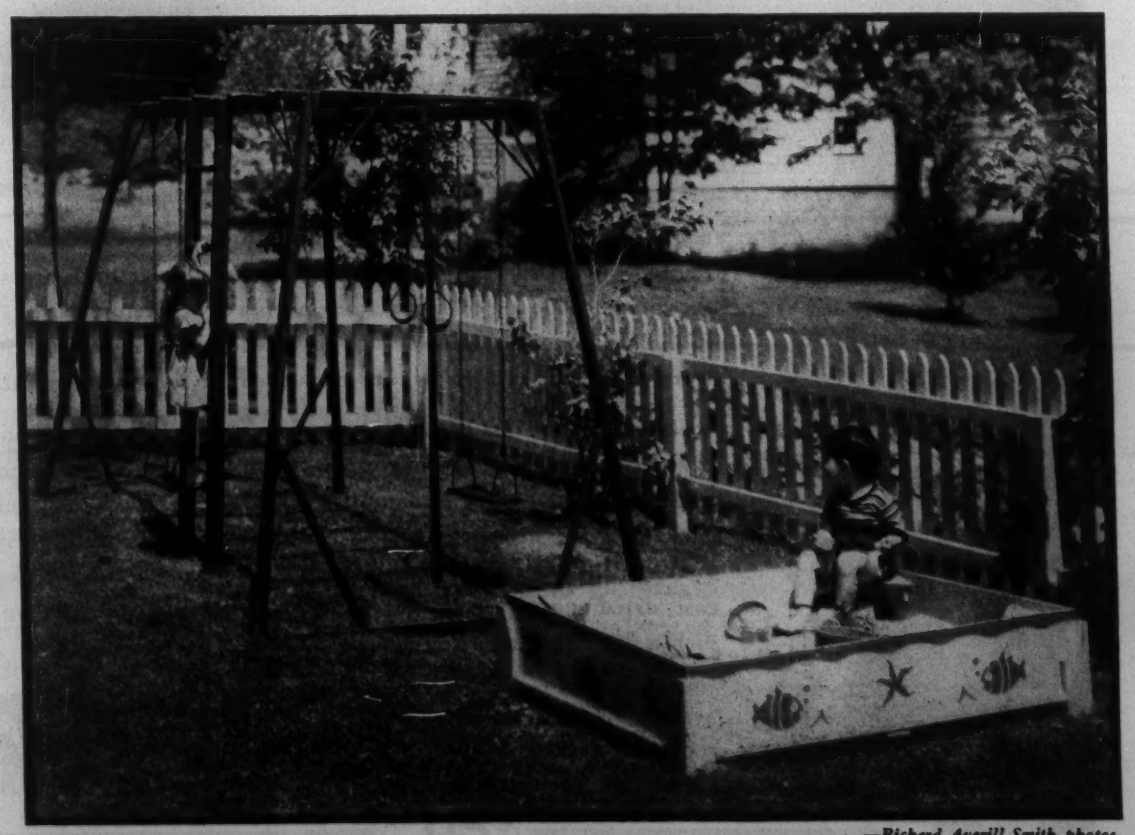
"Women in overalls" are at work in war industries: many are maintaining gardens during leisure hours.

By Collier Stevenson

COME to think of it, a stay-at-home summer may not be so very hard to take; provided, of course, that you happen to have a garden—that grand potential source of healthy exercise and wholesome recreation. True enough, to get the very most out of a garden, it will be necessary to reconstruct some of the ideas concerning it which were all right in the prewar period of untramelled travel. Then the average garden was a little show-piece; so much lawn, so many shrubs, perhaps a tree or two, inevitably a perennial border, occasionally a bird-bath or even a sun-dial which nobody ever consulted. Certainly, there was little to offer long hours of enjoyment.

This year's garden, however, must be something quite different in character if it is to be of real value during a stay-at-home summer. It must invite use, cater to a variety of interests. In even a small garden, of course, some space will be reserved for growing vegetables, possibly at a sacrifice of part of the room formerly allotted to flowers. A tiny bit of ground, carefully cultivated, can yield a surprisingly generous harvest—and the flavorsome quality of home-grown vegetables will be a nice sensation.

If the lawn is polka-dotted with little flower-beds, why not eliminate those beds at least for the duration, sod or seed the ground and gain a good clear spot for croquet, darts or table-tennis? A corner of the garden, near the kitchen for ease in serving, might be equipped with a sturdy table and chairs or benches for outdoor meals—which at once suggests the building of a backyard barbecue, always a great rallying point. And, if there are small children in the household, they must have their place in the sun; if possible, a little fenced-in plot with equipment exactingly scaled to the young generation. These are the sort of things which humanize a garden, make it part and parcel of family life, endear it to all who are privileged to come within its friendly confines.



—*Richard Averill Smith photos.*

Lucky children, these, with a play yard that has its own miniature gymnastic equipment and sandbox.

Modern Explosives Make "Areas of Nothingness"

BY CLAUDE L. FISHER

The blast of a modern explosive is terrific. The explosive expands up to 17,000 times its original volume.

The Allies confine their bombing to purely military objectives and have never permitted themselves to be goaded into attacking defenceless cities merely for the sake of the "kill".

The Hun, in his frustrated fury and his belief in terrorism deliberately includes cities of historic note, quaint old cathedral cities like Canterbury, as defenceless and harmless as a country village.

But Nemesis is at hand.

"HIGH EXPLOSIVES" as a term is familiar to all. We scan the papers to know the daily score of destruction and then speculate in our minds as to what the future will bring. We think of London, Coventry and Bristol and then of the toll which we took on Lubeck, Cologne, Emden, Essen and other German military objectives.

Scientists are searching for newer types and for improvements on the present explosives. Industrialists are bending their energies to fill huge Government orders on an ever-increasing scale to turn out those demons of destruction. The explosives that seize our imaginations most are those that, fired from a gun, explode in the midst of the enemy or those in the nose of a torpedo that reach a hostile ship, but especially those that are dropped from planes on the Colognes of the Hun.

Torpedoes are limited to being fired within a few miles of their target; shells from a siege gun or a battleship have an effective maximum of about 25 miles. But the aerial bomb can be carried at the rate of 300 miles an hour to its objective a thousand miles away and there find its mark with a very fair degree of accuracy even at night.

Needing no propelling charge, as does a torpedo or a shell fired from a gun, an aerial bomb can contain a much higher percentage of high explosives than any other type of destructive weapon. A 15 inch demolition shell contains 152 pounds of explosive, a $50,000 torpedo tube contains 450 pounds but a 2,000 pound bomb from the air contains 1,100 pounds to be let loose upon our enemy.

For centuries gunpowder (the black variety) was the only explosive. It is a low explosive, not a high one. It is a mechanical mixture of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur which actually burns when activated, forming gases that expand to about 300 times the original volume of the powder itself. But gunpowder is in the kindergarten class as compared with TNT (tri-nitro-toluol), which needs 17,000 times its original space to give it elbow room.

TNT is a *"chemical"* compound, not a mechanical mixture. It is a single substance complete within itself as a substance and capable of bursting when touched off. The first chemical explosive was nitroglycerine, invented in 1864, and it was followed by others more or less in the following order: dynamite, guncotton (nitrocellulose), smokeless powder and cordite. Then came the phenol group made from carbolic acid of which picric acid and lyddite are types and finally the toluol group of which TNT is the outstanding type. The British have now been given credit in some quarters with using a super-explosive in some of the bombs which they have recently used.

The essentials of a high explosive are power, shattering effect and stability, that is safety in manufacturing and safety in transport and in handling. TNT best fulfils those requirements. Picric acid is powerful but it is "tricky," touches off too easily. On the other hand TNT will allow itself to be knocked about. It may be hit with a hammer, dropped from the top of Eiffel Tower, have bullets fired through it and it remains as harmless as tar, which it looks like. It must be activated by certain vibrations set up by a mechanism so that it will explode at the desired time and spot. When this is done 17,000 little demons awake instantaneously for every dormant one there was before and they all struggle for space and they get it.

We have now seized the initiative in aerial bombing. Lubeck with 40% of the city levelled and 23,000 killed is a type of what can be done. Cologne suffered on the same scale with a 1,000-plane attack and numerous other raids have followed with proportionate results. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 of the enemy have been rendered homeless, but this is but incidental to the attaining of military objectives.

Goering, head of the German airforce, promised his people that there never would be a bomb dropped on Germany but now Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, to give him his full title, has admitted that Germany is suffering "painful wounds" from the Allied air offensive.

Here is how Air-Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, head of the Royal Air Force, envisions it:—

"If I could send 20,000 bombers over Germany tonight, Germany would not be in the war tomorrow," and again, "If I could send 1,000 bombers over Germany every night, the war would be over by autumn."

Britain Late with TNT

In the last war the British entered the conflict quite unprepared, especially in the matter of high explosives. To them TNT was little more than a name, but the Germans used it from the very first day. It was actually 18 months after war broke out before the British used any TNT in France.

Kitchener and the War Office clung to the old type and it was the prodding by Northcliffe that changed the picture. After the disaster at Cambrai he himself went to the front, learned the facts first hand and became converted to high explosives. Among those to whom he talked was his own nephew, the eldest son of Lord Rothermere, who lay fatally wounded on his cot in France. The dying nephew told his uncle, "We don't mind being killed, but we do mind being butchered." Britain was at first wroth with Northcliffe for attacking its idol, Kitchener, but facts had to prevail and high explosives and more high explosives became the order of the day, and Britain began fighting on equal terms.

Kitchener was deposed only to be lost in the *Hampshire* when he was on his way to Russia at the request of the Czar and so was removed from the scene as a subject for controversy. Lloyd George became Minister of Munitions and with his Welsh fervor, spellbinding tongue, compelling magnetism and inexhaustible energy he performed the miracle of munitions. Whatever may be Lloyd George's present day standing no one can rob him of that triumph of the last war, nor, for that matter can anyone rob Kitchener of his place in history before he misjudged the use of high explosives in modern fighting.

The ballistics of air bombing are not yet an exact science but we are daily adding to our information. To most of us a second is a very short period of time. At the Woodbine, Hialeah or Epsom Downs the race is timed in fifths of a second and seems but the twinkling of an eye. To a bomber, a second is practically an eternity for in that second a plane flying at 300 miles an hour travels 440 feet, or nearly a whole city block. The difference of that one second in the release of a bomb spells the difference between a direct hit and a complete miss. The bomber deals not in seconds, nor in half seconds nor in fifths, but in hundredths of a second. It makes a difference to him flying at say about 10,000 feet as to whether his bomb will reach the earth in 25.93 seconds or 26.05 seconds,—an infinitismal difference of twelve one-hundredths of a second.

Able Mathematicians

Then again, at 10,000 feet and 300 miles an hour his bomb needs to be released on the split second nearly two miles before he is over his target, but flying at 25,000 feet the load must be released about three-quarters of a mile earlier. There are exact tables on this. Heights, speeds and other factors have to be calculated on the plane with lightning rapidity. No wonder that some of our boys in the air are brilliant mathematicians.

Incendiary "bombs" are containers that sometimes hold as many as 2,000 fire lighting devices. These are released before reaching the earth, spreading out to start fires. They burn with an intense heat upon which water has no effect. They must be smothered with sand or some chemical spray to shut off the supply of air with which to burn. In the Battle of London, incendiaries destroyed more than high explosives until London learned how to fight them with sand pails and watchers on every house top.

High explosive bombs are of three classes, fragmentation, general purpose and demolition. The fragmentation ones are small weighing about 20 to 50 pounds and are designed to attack personnel and scatter fragments. They have only a very limited blasting effect.

The general purpose bombs are of intermediate weight, 50 to 600 pounds. They penetrate the upper floors of ordinary buildings and explode, causing considerable damage. They may even demolish unprotected buildings if exploded from outside but are not very effective against reinforced concrete and buildings protected by sandbags and other devices.

The king of bombs is, of course, the demolition bomb weighing from 600 pounds to 8,000 pounds. Its blasting effect is terrific. The explosive power starts with about 500 *tons* to the square inch and spreads with the almost incredible rapidity of a mile and a half a second. The *blasting* effect of a demolition bomb say of 660 pounds weight is effective for nearly half a city block and beyond that it is fragmentation, but woe unto anything in that first half block. The effect of an 8,000 pound bomb can better be imagined than described.

It was bombing of this type that was released on Cologne and other German cities creating "areas of nothingness." More and more will the Allies release those tornadoes of resistless energy. The Hun started it, we will finish it.

"Lay on, Macduff, and damned by he
Who first cries, 'Hold, enough'."

WAR EFFORT

THESE socks aren't so handsome—
In fact, they're a sight!—
Representing my labor
For many a night.

But wear them, dear soldier:
Only don't let me know
The thoughts that you think
Re that lump in the toe!

CLARA BERNHARDT.

The importance of Canada's huge shipment of dried eggs to the British Isles is emphasized not only by its contribution to nutrition in Britain but by the economies it will effect in railroad car and shipping space. Over five carloads of shell eggs can be shipped in one car, in powdered form.

Drying eggs is a high speed task requiring quality control at every step. The fast and efficient drying process generally used in Canada is the result of co-operation between the processors, the Special Products Board and the Poultry Products Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the National Research Council.

In making the powder, eggs are broken out of their shells, and whites and yolks are thoroughly mixed. The yellow melange is then pumped into the top of a giant cone through a tiny nozzle under high pressure. Inside the cone this fine fog of egg mixture meets a dry current of air of 250 degrees F. and promptly becomes dried egg powder, settling to the bottom of the cone where it is carried away to be packed for shipment abroad.

Shipments are made in 14-pound corrugated paper cartons, the egg powder being placed in a bag made of moisture-proof "Cellophane" coated with a fine wax and resin composition on the inside. Development of this package is another instance of practical knowledge and experience in the use of "Cellophane" applied to a particular wartime need—to keep, in this case, dried eggs dry—and to preserve their quality and nutritive value over such a long and hazardous journey.

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4-4

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Bracken and McTague Worrying Ottawa

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

CURRENT pessimistic predictions about the length of the war are disturbing for more than the ordinary reasons to one whose lot lies in Ottawa. The longer the war lasts the greater the danger becomes of a collective nervous breakdown in officialdom. Things are bound to happen in wartime to upset the tranquility and otherwise affect the nervous balance of officialdom. And the thing most calculated to cause an epidemic of jitters in Ottawa has been happening with uncommon frequency of late. It is the intrusion of the unconventional, the doing by some uninitiated outlander of what "isn't done".

Over recent months several such intrusions have occurred. First there was that man Elliott Little with his determination to pursue the idea that because a Selective Service manpower system had been set up and he had been placed in charge of it he should roll up his sleeves and start doing something right off about Selective Service. That idea and Mr. Little's persistence in it were altogether unconventional. They shocked officialdom so deeply that it determined to protect the conventional way against the fanciful Mr. Little. Very quietly it wrapped him up in red tape so that he couldn't do any more harm. Thus was that intrusion disposed of, because Mr. Little, not being satisfied to do nothing, removed himself from the scene.

But then came Mr. Bracken with his apparent and quite unconventional indifference as to when he should enter the House of Commons and display his wares to the curious. It has upset Ottawa no little that he has been content all this long time to lead his party from the Gallery. No leader ever did such a thing before except briefly in the case of necessity. But about this Ottawa, of course, could do nothing. Mr. Bracken was outside the reach of the red tape. He could go his own way and Ottawa could like it or lump it.

This Man McTague

And now comes this man McTague. When he was made head of a reorganized National War Labor Board a couple of months back Ottawa didn't even raise its eyebrows. It was just one of those moves that have to be made from time to time. But McTague is proving to be just as unconventional as either Mr. Little or Mr. Bracken, if not more so, and by this time the nerves of officialdom are really getting on edge. Having to function under the Government, Mr. McTague cannot be quite as unconscious as Mr. Bracken has seemed to be of the distress his unconventional ways cause here in the Capital, but, unlike Mr. Little, he is not exposing himself to the red tape treatment. Where Mr. Little proposed aggressively to do things and then waited for officialdom to approve and the Government to endorse his doing them, this man McTague just goes ahead about doing them.

To those who imagined that Mr. McTague was just another chairman of the War Labor Board it is now quite clear that he has quite a different notion. At any rate he is acting as if he thought he was called here to do something about the disturbed labor situation and intended to do something if he could. While it is already apparent that he is willing and able to see as many sides as there are to this labor relations situation, it is equally apparent that he is not much concerned about pleasing any particular side or sides or satisfying anybody or anything except the public interest. Some of the things he said in his recent speech in Montreal about the granting of concessions to illegal strikers suggest that he may be not too greatly concerned even about the pleasure of his boss the Government—if it is his boss,—since it was the Government which, by order-in-council, authorized the concessions to the unlawful steel strikers which, if they were not the signal for, were at any rate precedent to the numerous disturbances and threatened disturbances of the last few weeks.

Ottawa is not accustomed to seeing anyone under the rank of minister taking matters into his own hands to quite the extent this McTague man seems to be doing. Even Mr. Gordon of the price control has to consult Mr. Ilsley about his major policies and actions. But while Ottawa may be a little upset by this fresh intrusion of the unconventional, McTague appears to be setting a course calculated to get as much wind as possible into his sails. To the onlooker the most interesting thing about it is the indication that McTague considers his first responsibility to be to the public interest rather than to any authority in Ottawa. And since it is the interest of the public that he is seeking to serve he is taking the ground that the public as well as labor and employers and constituted authority should have a hand in attempts to adjust labor relations and prevent disturbances which interfere with the principal public interest, the war effort. Thus the preliminary sessions of the inquiry he has initiated into the labor relations situation were open to the public as will be the regular sessions which will commence next month.

The Big Conferences

All the strikes and threatened strikes of the last week or two have made the labor situation Ottawa's most immediate concern, but McTague appears to be the only one attempting to make any overall approach to it. Meantime the economists and experts of other kinds have a lot of other fish coming up for frying. They are busily getting ready for all these international conferences that are coming off soon on food production and distribution policy, on the handling of the problem presented by the refugees from Hitler's Europe, and on the complex and highly controversial question of international monetary action to meet the needs of the post-war period. Doors are opening wide and opportunity is beckoning the lads in the ivory towers. There are big jobs ahead for the experts.

It is agreeable to note that pleasant places have been chosen for meetings on these questions—Hot Springs, Va., for the food conference, Bermuda for that on the refugee problem. The government people who will be participating have been working hard for several years now without much rest or relaxation and the atmosphere of Hot Springs and Bermuda should give them some needed benefit. Arrangements for the monetary conference are not complete.

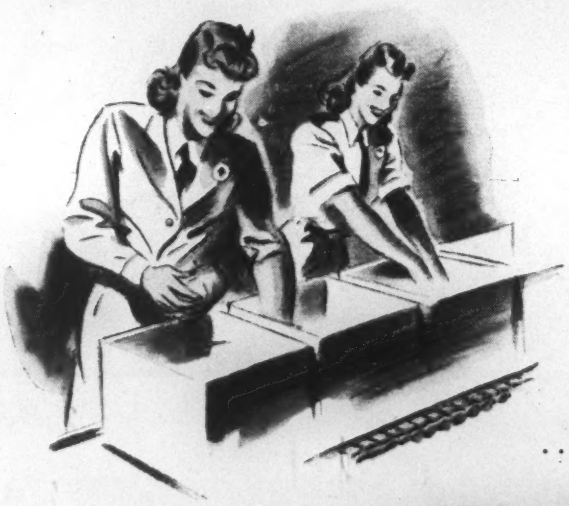
Food, Refugees, Money

Least involved of the conference questions is that of food. The purpose of the conference is to explore and map the situation regarding food production in North America and its possibilities and to consider the question of how it may be fitted into the probable food requirements of Europe and other parts of the world as the enemies of freedom are ejected. Also to be considered is the synchronizing of farm production in the United States and Canada.

The Bermuda meeting will discuss such matters as the conditions under which refugees may be restored to their home lands after the war, or provided for elsewhere if they prefer, or absorbed as future citizens of North American countries. Apparently there are many angles of the whole matter which have been causing some concern at Washington and Ottawa. The conclusions of this conference may have some influence on a post-war or earlier revision of Canada's immigration and naturalization laws.

Unlike London and Washington, Ottawa has not got around to making proposals for international cooperation in monetary and exchange matters designed to meet the needs of the post-war world. It will, however, have some definite views to put forth at the coming conference, examination of the subject in relation to world restoration and security after the war and Canadian interests in particular not having been neglected by Bank of Canada and other authorities here. Canada's claim to respect for whatever attitude Ottawa may take should be strengthened by the reversal which has taken place in recent months in the trade and exchange position as between this country and the United States.

After hours of Patriotic Service...



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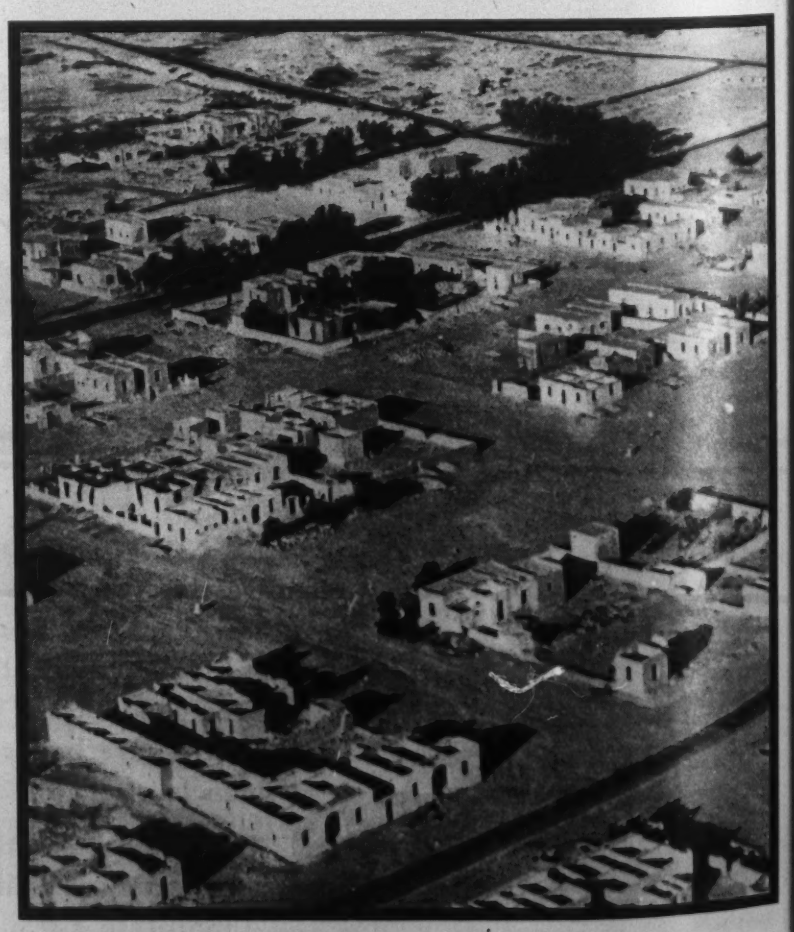

What bombing will, and will not do: In Africa, the Tunisian tip against which our air power is now concentrated looks like a small and concentrated target on the map, but it contains something like 5000 square miles, offers considerable opportunity for dispersal. In this interesting photo it will be seen that Mersa Matruh, the main base for one of Rommel's previous stands, escaped complete obliteration from innumerable bombing attacks because of the wide dispersal of its buildings.

Legend tells us that, over 1,600 years ago in Libya, St. George fought with and slew a dragon—ancient symbol of sin and paganism.

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St. George

still leads us on to WIN!

JUST as England's patron saint, long ago, faced a dread dragon so, too, we today confront a ravaging beast which would devour us—the beast of Nazi tyranny. ¶ Like St. George of old, we now are in a fight to the finish and that fight calls for every resource which we possess. But let us be of good cheer for, with faith, courage and strength, St. George won his fight . . . *and so will we win ours!*

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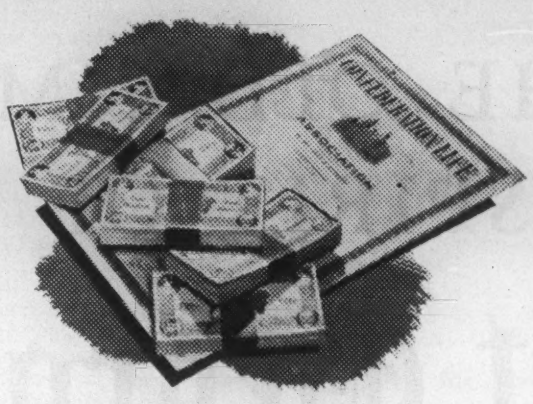

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HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO

Practical Test of Planning

BY ANNE FROMER

Canada's planners for full post-war employment are today being provided with practical examples of their problem.

For as munitions plants change over from defensive to offensive production, as the output of shells, guns and explosives is curtailed, and the building of ships and planes stepped up, the Dominion is faced with a growing number of conversion casualties.

Lay-offs, already several thousand in number, stress the importance of federal measures to deal with the several hundreds of thousands of war plant workers who will be unemployed after the armistice.

CANADA'S "plan of post-war prosperity" is to have a practical test of its workability long before it was expected—perhaps before it is ready to function. Even as the post-war planners are busy assembling the machinery to handle the transition from a war basis to peace, in which a million and a half men and women will have to be converted from fighters and producers of war weapons to the occupations of civilian life, a turn of war's strategy has produced a sizable number of "conversion casualties", men laid off—100 here, 300 there, 500 elsewhere—from plants that earlier this year appeared to have an insatiable appetite for labor.

Reports of the past few weeks—400 to be laid off at Victory Aircraft; 1,100 men to be let out in April from the Angus tank shops at Montreal; 325 from Defence Industries Limited cordite plant at Transcona; 200 out of Ogden shops Calgary—these and a score more major layoffs are not local, unconnected incidents. They are part of a pattern, perhaps inevitable, of the trend of this war.

They are not, in the broad picture of Canada's war effort, important events in themselves. Most, if not all, the workers are fairly rapidly assimilated into other industries; but, as examples of minor "mass layoffs", they do tend to dent the theory that, for war's duration at any rate, a solid "worker's market" exists in industrial employment. And, if an overall manpower shortage did not serve to re-absorb layoffs, they might be forerunners of a genuine, if small-scale, unemployment problem.

Multiply these cases manyfold, remove any "buffer" except uncontrolled and unpredictable consumer production and consumption, and some idea may be gained of the problem that faces the post-war planners.

And amid the welter of boards, committees, panels, groups and delegates concerned with the workings of post-war society, few have brought their plans so near to reality, to readiness, as the one which expects to bear the earliest and severest brunt of the "transition"—the government's reconstruction committee's subcommittee on post-war construction projects, headed by K. M. Cameron, chief engineer of the federal department of public works.

Surrounded by Ottawa's atmosphere of idealism, the Cameron subcommittee is a sceptical body which answers the other groups' preparations for the first coming of Utopia by laying grossly materialistic plans for building new suburbs and planting forests, gouging watersheds and grub-staking prospectors, putting cows on wheat farms, hammering gun-forges into machines for making stoves.

The Difference

The difference between this subcommittee and many another worthy group is simple—where others say "there should be no unemployment after the war", it says—and acts—"there will be no unemployment." For the prime purpose of the Cameron committee and its nation-wide ramification of regional, provincial, municipal and industrial boards is to "take up the slack" in the transition from war to peace, and to continue functioning as "an employer who invests in human well-being when private enterprise shuts up shop".

The complex post-war situation to be guarded against as the committee sees it, is something like this:

An immediate and short period of unemployment while factories are rushing conversion of machines to meet a clamoring public demand for cars and radios, clothing and furniture, golf clubs and gadgets. This will be followed, as industry launches into consumer production, by a period of unprecedented prosperity until something approaching saturation point of basic articles is reached, possibly in two years. Then, with quick, high profits no longer assured, investment capital is expected to become timid, production and distribution would slow down, and the seeds of unemployment and depression be sown . . . in other words, the cycle of the "bad old days" would be in full swing.

It is with versatile weapons that the Cameron committee is preparing to combat conditions which would jeopardize Canada's prosperity: First, a short-term "reserve" of employment opportunities; second, a long-term investment in the fundamental resources of the nation.

Both measures have this in common: neither is designed to provide work for its own sake, "relief", with all the degrading associations that depression periods have given that word; yet both are based on the theory that a "job" does not have to return dividends on an investment at the end of the month or the year to be worthwhile. Many of the projects are self-liquidating, intrinsically profitable. All are actuarially sound.

For Example . . .

For example, public housing is expected to provide full-wage work for many thousands of men, yet to house citizens better and at lower cost. Wide-scale rural electrification, too, will involve an outlay of millions of public money, yet will be a sound investment because through it farmers will be bigger producers of food and at the same time better customers for manufactured goods, including electrical appliances. In this connection, the committee is particularly interested in the use of large and almost untouched deposits of Alberta coal for steam electrification of the prairie regions.

On the other hand, vast reforestation and public works measures will yield no cash returns in the immediate future, yet will add immeasurably to the country's wealth and to the population's way of life.

Public health clinics will show a profit, not in ledgers, but in the well-being of the citizens. New schools will have to depend on the immensely higher aggregate lifetime earnings of a better-educated populace to get them "out of the red".

Private industry will be depended upon to carry a considerable proportion of the employment burden in the earliest phase, probably with government encouragement and financial aid.

"The first stage of our analysis", pointed out Dr. Cyril James, chairman of the parent committee on reconstruction, "has been to ask some of the major industries of Canada to co-operate by creating their own committees. The pulp and paper industry has already done that."

The General Electric company indicated that it has "already worked out its own salvation", is studying no fewer than 150 peace-time projects to expedite the transition from war to post-war production.

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Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

is seen by Dr. James as not merely based on the old law of supply and demand, but co-related with a new conception of nutritional standards for the entire population.

"If" he said, "in the western world, including Great Britain, Canada and the United States, we were able, either by education or public assistance, to develop a satisfactory standard of nutrition for all people below the age of 20, we would require not only all the agricultural output of this continent but that of Argentina as well."

Decent Living Standard

But the committee is considering no helter-skelter "back to the land" movement, is bent on determining rather "the number which can attain a decent standard of living with reasonable comfort and prosperity, through farming." Under its direction, Professor W. B. Hurd has already completed the first draft of a study on "contemporary demographic trends in relation to the agricultural development of Canada", entailing the exact distribution of population between town and country, the per-capita production and consumption of these populations, the best size for a farm and the most reasonable size and distribution of agricultural population to suit Canada's needs.

Even broader is the study, under Hon. Donald McKenzie of the possibilities of establishing industries in rural areas of Canada primarily for the purpose of drawing off agricultural population that is not now earning a decent living, and for the secondary purpose of seeing whether it is possible to have a joint industrial-agricultural community, a seasonal community where people work on farms in the summer and in the factory in the winter.

A special panel guided by the Cameron committee is serving as clearing house and initiating body for all phases of town planning, the motivation of which is to come from provincial and municipal governments. Each community will be expected to blueprint its own master plan but the federal housing authority proposes to set up demonstration housing projects in selected areas, to show opponents of the plan its beneficial effects on land values, living conditions and the morale of the citizens.

Mineral Resources

"Longest range" part of the program deals with Canada's natural resources. Expansion and conservation of minerals are equal objectives of one phase, and at times these seemingly opposite objectives are found to be synonymous. Dr. R. C. Wallace, principal of Queen's University in charge of this branch of planning, points out that "royalties of $1 a ton are very high, and put out of the possibility of mining a large body of rock that at slightly lower cost of mining would be ore . . . so it would seem advisable that governments consider mining in the light of the future, in the light of the total resources of Canada, and spread their mining taxation over a longer period of time. We have asked the Canadian institute of mining and metallurgy to give a great deal of thought to the question of reducing royalties and to give us a memorandum on the subject.

"It may also be necessary to bonus for a period of years some of the mining products until the mine gets on its feet. It certainly will be necessary to have prospectors assisted and bonussed."

For a forestry program, forestry ministers of the Dominion and provinces, deans of schools of forestry, representatives of pulp and paper companies and the timber interests, have been invited to sit in conference together.

Dr. Wallace believes that the prime needs of tomorrow's forests are "public works such as dams, power stations, and roads extending back into the leases so that best possible regions of cutting can be carried out rather than the taking of an area in a 'swath'; and a corps of young men trained in productive forestry, sylviculture and the utilization of timber". He suggests that a nucleus of 10,000 young men can be trained almost immediately, and they can train an even larger number.

Provincial ministers have been asked to outline timber areas especially available which can be used now industrially, to state what they feel is needed in those areas from the standpoint of utilization and conservation, and to indicate the method of training which they would be willing to adopt for a group of young men.

Probably the best response to this, as well as to all other phases of the program, has come from British Columbia.

This province has made extremely detailed plans for its post-war needs, has calculated that, in a province-wide reforestation scheme, for each unit of 10 million trees, sufficient to reforest 10 to 15 square miles, to be planted annually, 12 men would be needed full-time in the nurseries, 50 men for planting-sites, 550 men for two to two and a half months of planting and extra work in nurseries, at an average cost per unit of $150,000.

British Columbia's committee, foreseeing probable dislocation of her chief war industries—ship and aircraft building—and reduction of present exports of lumber, minerals and fish, is recommending the establishment of new, decentralized industries; asks for the setting up of steel, aluminum and magnesium smelters, extension of north-to-south railways and a highway building program.

Want Small Industries

The Pacific province's planners are particularly interested in the introduction of "small industries"—scattered plants which would make cheese, cure fish, process food, manufacture linen from local flax, utilize lumber products now going to waste, and expand such typical British Columbia industries as bulb and seed growing and berry production.

To speed up mineral exploration, and to aid in greater use of the province's natural resources British Columbia urges an aerial survey of the whole province. It is pointed out that at the end of the war there will be planes, aerial photographic equipment and trained personnel available for this work. In fact, they go farther, propose that all Canada should be photographed from the air and the photographs used in connection with ground surveys for the compilation of topographic maps, the mapping to be followed immediately by geological surveys conducted by federal and provincial governments.

Five Financing Bodies

Financing of all the projects in which the federal committee is interested has come in for considerable study. Chairman Cameron has stated that there will be no fewer than five financing bodies: private industry, possibly augmented by public loans or grants; the federal government through taxes and borrowing; provincial governments, municipalities, and a combination of the latter three.

Dr. James believes that "the ideals we expect to attain and the several problems to be solved are going to demand a very high level of governmental expenditure. It will therefore be necessary for the government to make reasonable provision for an income not much lower than that it is spending during the war." He sees no reason why the emergencies of peace should not be met in the same way as those of war—by taxation and by the issue of "peace bonds".

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THE HITLER WAR

600 Ships and 600 Bombers

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

LAST weekend brought two significant factual disclosures, one connected with the war at sea and the other with the air war, which opened the doors to many interesting deductions. Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, that grand sea dog, disclosed that we had brought in 10½ million gross tons of shipping to North Africa in the half year since the first landing there. The Air Ministry stated that over 600 planes were engaged in the Skoda and Mannheim raids of last Friday night, in which we lost 55 machines; and that this was the biggest night's operation of the year.

10½ million tons of shipping would represent about 2000 ships (in speaking of the million tons of shipping which were in the Mediterranean one night recently, Sir Andrew said it was made up of 200-odd vessels). If we figure that a ship might average three trips from British or American ports within six months, that means that something over 600 ships have been tied to the North African theatre. This is interesting in itself, but especially valuable in considering how much shipping would be needed to supply our main cross-Channel invasion force, and when it will be available.

Gain 1000 Ships

If we consider that the ships now tied to North Africa are sufficient to take care of any further offensive action in that theatre, directed against Italy and the Italian islands; and that the 400 ships which may be tied at present to supplying the Middle Eastern armies will be able to handle any offensive operations of those armies in the Balkans once their carrying capacity is doubled by the opening of the short Mediterranean route; then all of the new shipping which we are now gaining can go into supplying the Channel front.

If sinkings can be kept to the average rate since last August, when the American East coast was cleaned up, then *we should gain 90 to 100 new ships a month this summer and over 125 a month by the end of the year.* Here is well over a thousand big ships added to the supply line to Britain. If other factors work out, this ought to assure the opening of our main invasion this year.

Another very important factor in considering the supply of a large cross-Channel force is that huge supply dumps must have been built up in Britain already, and that a very large war production is available there, only a short haul from the front. This bears on the vital question of how long we would have to take to build up supplies in our bridgehead across the Channel before we would be ready to strike.

In North Africa we took nearly half a year. But in a Channel attack, it would seem that we have our main supply base already built up in Britain, and that the short water gap can be treated as merely a part of our forward supply line once a reasonable reserve of materials has been landed on the French or Belgian side.

It will be extremely important whether we can begin offensive operations almost from the moment we secure the port or ports attacked, and constantly expand these from day to day as more forces are poured ashore, thus upsetting the enemy's plans to throw us back into the sea, or whether the concept adopted will be that of seizing a bridgehead and settling down to consolidate and equip it thoroughly. This would give the enemy time to mount a formidable counter-offensive, or at least dispose his men and defences to the best advantage.

Invasion Factors

The other military factors which will decide when we invade are weapons, the state of training of our troops, and the air situation. Our weapons have been proved adequate to the job in the Tunisian campaign, where, it is important to note, we have met the best and newest land and air weapons which the Germans possessed. There is only one question concerning our weapons now, and that is getting them to the front. They are tied to the shipping situation; we will make many more weapons than we can transport to the front this year, and for that reason are cutting production in some lines.

The training of our troops and commanders is a different matter. We have only a handful of successful, experienced commanders and only a dozen or so war-hardened divisions—all down in Africa at present. Some of these troops and leades will surely be used to spearhead our Channel invasion force, but the great bulk of our forces there will be manoeuvre-trained. Realistic as present-day manoeuvres have been made, with plenty of live ammunition flying about and all the noise of battle, they aren't battle experience. For that there is no substitute, and the Germans will have an initial advantage over us.

Balancing out this disadvantage somewhat is the fact that the Germans will not have the army of 1940 or of 1941 to send against us. Half of this army, the pick of their young manhood, probably lies dead on the Russian steppes. The ranks are filled in with the levies of 1943, and the spirit of the whole is far from that of the fanatic *Herrenvolk* who struck down France in a month and thought they could conquer Russia in two or three. Stubborn and disciplined, yes; but not innerly confident. Goebbels may rant as he will about his "Atlantic Wall" (who has the "Maginot complex" now?); its real strength is only the will of its defenders.

The Fading Luftwaffe

Finally there is the question of air supremacy. This provides the strongest argument for an invasion this year, the best assurance of our success, and the best assurance that the Germans will not launch another all-out offensive in Russia or a strong thrust through Spain. The plain fact is that the Luftwaffe has not the strength to cover the Mediterranean operations, defend the Channel and the Reich, and still concentrate powerful enough forces to back a big drive in Russia or a dangerous thrust through Spain.

There has been word of a strong German air concentration in Russia lately, but *only in one small sector*, in the Kuban, with heavy attacks on one city, Krasnodar. With its main base across a water gap, in the Crimea, the German action in the Kuban bridgehead bears a striking resemblance to that in Tunisia. It may well be that their intention is the same, that the Kuban fighting is a delaying action, intended to hold off a Russian summer offensive, and a covering action, to protect the right flank of the German line, in the Donetz and the Crimea, just as the Tunisian outpost is covering Italy.

I don't believe for a moment that Hitler has the strength to strike even as hard a blow as last year's in Russia, or that he can be confident enough that our invasion won't come this year to concentrate the great bulk of his forces in the east.

In 1941 he was able to attack along the whole Russian front simultaneously. In 1942 his attack was limited to the southern sector. Must not his offensive power be less still this year, after replacing the huge losses of last summer, fall and winter, and making dispositions to meet our threats in the south and west, and with his armament production reduced by the RAF raids, by his increased submarine effort, by the greater need for defensive guns and planes for the Reich, and the use of slave labor?

What we may expect, I believe, is sharp jabs here and there along the Russian front, such as Rommel made in Tunisia, and limited offensives intended to upset visible Soviet preparations for an attack. In case of a strong Russian summer or fall offensive, co-ordinated with our invasion, the Germans could use the deep territory which they still hold to cushion it, while a deep withdrawal just before another Russian winter offensive was judged ready to start, is quite in the cards.

Meanwhile the Germans appear reluctant to yield ground which they have conquered at such cost, in spite of the attraction of a shorter front line and shorter lines of communication. Perhaps the lately renewed Soviet long-range air attacks hold a clue to this reluctance. A deep retirement would hold out danger to the Reich on both flanks.

Re-established in the Crimea the

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● Hats off to Canada's Reserve Army! They are doing a fine job of preparing for home defence against any enemy that may seek to invade our country.

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Russians would severely menace the vital German oil supply in Roumania, while an advance of their left wing which made the region of Velikye Luki secure for Soviet big bomber bases would bring the Red Air Force within 425 miles of Koenisgberg. At present it is probably bombing from bases around Moscow, 250 miles further back.

Big Soviet Bombers

Although the recently renewed attacks on Koenisgsberg, Tilsit and Danzig are stated by *Red Star* to be the heaviest yet made, the range at which they are being delivered must greatly restrict the bomb load which can be carried. The mainstay of the Red Air Force's strategic bombing fleet is the Tupolev TB-7 four-engined machine which carried Molotov to London and Washington a year ago. A direct development of the plane in which Levensky tried to cross the Arctic to the United States before the war, it is not as big as the Fortress or Lancaster (25 tons all-up weight as against 32).

According to the editors of *The Aeroplane*, who give the most accurate information I can find on such matters, the TB-7 will carry a maximum load of 4 tons of bombs, or a load of 2¼ tons over a radius of 1250 miles. Their top speed is 280 miles an hour, with four 1300 hp. engines. The twin-engined bombers which Moscow reports to be joining in these raids appear to be North American B-25 Mitchells, a plane about the size of the Wellington or Dornier 217, though with a slightly smaller bomb capacity.

The biggest Russian blow against Koenigsberg to date is probably not one-tenth the weight of the blow we struck against Skoda last Friday night, but the Soviets fully appreciate the value of bombing Germany, especially from two sides at once, and are determined to increase their attack.

The feature of the Skoda raid which drew most attention was the high loss figure of 38 four-motored bombers, which was made all the worse by being coupled with a further loss of 18 bombers over Mannheim the same night. It should be appreciated, however, that these were in reality two raids, two nights' bombing squeezed into one to take advantage of the perfect weather conditions.

The Skoda Raid

The loss of 55 bombers drew from the Air Ministry the figure for the total number of planes involved, "over 600", stated to be the greatest bombing force sent out this year. We certainly expected a year ago to have many more night bombers out today, and many of them American. But this force, of which 500 would be four-engined machines, would carry a far greater load to Cologne than the 1000 bombers, mostly twin-engined, of last May 30. Even to more distant Pilsen and Mannheim, they must have carried almost as much. The further you fly, of course, the more of your load has to go into gasoline and the less into bombs, so that the Lancaster will fly 200 miles with 9 tons of bombs, or 1500 miles with 2 tons.

With this loss of 9 per cent of our planes and some 365 airmen, it is not surprising if many people have asked me whether it was worth it, and whether we could keep it up. We couldn't keep it up every night, of course, but then we don't have to. The blow we struck Skoda the other night was about four times as heavy as the worst the Luftwaffe ever dealt the much greater target of London, and as heavy as the blows we have recently struck at Krupps.

As I mentioned a fortnight ago, I have seen a full set of photos of the Krupp Works before and after the two early March raids, and I am fully satisfied that these were mighty blows at Germany's war potential. Great shops which stood untouched, or fully repaired, in the first photos were knocked about after the March 5 raid and absolutely flattened and destroyed after the March 12 attack. Ten days later there was still no sign of activity in the factory area.

If we did the same to the smaller, but now more important armament centre of Skoda, then judged in the scales of war it was well worth the casualties we suffered. I recall a striking calculation given out by Bomber Command some months ago, showing that it had put over Cologne in the famous 1000-bomber raid last May 30 almost as many men as we landed at Dieppe, but had lost only 257 as against over ten times that many in the Dieppe affair, and had destroyed 250 war factories.

Michie's New Book

All the evidence, I believe, supports the arguments forcibly put forward by Allan Michie, *Time-Life-Fortune's* bright young man, in his new book "The Air War Against Germany" (Oxford, $2.50). Completely convinced by his studies in Britain of the effectiveness of strategic bombing, he demands that America adapt her present heavy bombers with exhaust flame dampers, train her fliers for night work and join in the RAF's attack.

Britain, he believes, should halt the diversion of her four-motored bombers to ocean patrol work, transfer 200,000 skilled workers from the Army to the bomber factories, and give first priority to the construction of bomber aerodromes. Giving the Cologne-Essen treatment to Germany's 50 main armament centres, he is convinced, will wipe out at least 50 per cent of Germany's capacity to make war, and prepare the way for a quicker and far less costly victory by our ground forces. There is a wealth of interesting and accurate information and many good photos in his book, which is, in fact, a faithful presentation of the experience and views of Bomber Command.

A useful catalogue of the present models of British, American and Canadian military aircraft, with photos and data on their size, speed, power and weight, is to be found in the April number of *Canadian Aviation*, which is growing into a fat and interesting volume. For airplane spotters, Squadron Leader G. E. Wilson of the RCAF has put together, with an architect's touch, an entirely admirable little book "How To Identify Aircraft" (Collins, $1.25), covering all current Allied and German types.

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Your Next Car Will Surprise You!

BY DYSON CARTER

WE ARE always uneasy with Montmorency. He's a healthy kid in sixth grade but his genial knowledge of technical matters makes us wonder if college was worth while. Monty is the kind of Quiz Kid who would be a boon on a desert island—where he would redesign Robinson Crusoe's humble efforts along 1950 lines. And we had to spend an evening alone with him.

It started by going over his new gas-engine model airplane, which apparently had most of the *Lancaster's* refinements. After we had said "Uh-huh, uh-huh" fifty times, Monty asked sharply: "What'd *you* play with?"

We groped wildly for some advanced toy. "Steam engine! Yessir, we had a real little ole steam engine that had steam and . . . . well, real steam!"

Monty's eyebrows rose. "Triple-expansion compound, or a Parson's turbine?"

Our engine had been just a chug-chug with a piston, a whistle and a fake chimney. So we diplomatically steered Monty into the living room and started thumbing through magazines with him, hoping to overpower him with international affairs. But we came to an automobile advertisement. Old memories stirred. There was the sleekest picture of the last new pre-war model. "Pretty snazzy job, eh kid? Looka that radiator grill and the way the door handles go!"

Monty peered. He shuddered. "Front half all engine, back third all trunk, half the width is fenders. Good thing the war ended that nonsense forever!"

Our super-deluxe Mile-King Sixteen blurred on the page. "Nonsense, kid. That's the most advanced car on the highway! Gonna set the style for post-war designs."

Monty held his breath. Then he delivered. "What's a car for, to carry a load of steel around, or people? Look . . . running boards! Engine out in front! Yah, hook on a horse why don'tcha?"

MY DREAM car, as you gather, was not quite up to Monty's criteria. He started with the chassis. The idea of constructing a frame and then sitting a body on top of it appalled him. In the future cars will have airplane structure: all one unit for strength, compactness, interior space. Long pointed hoods will be objects of hearty derision, because such schnozzles are only fake streamlining, and are very dangerous in cross-winds. In front of your new car will be the same smoothly rounded contour as offered by the best Hollywood sweater models. Which is our own variation of Monty's statement that "Engineering's gonna be esthetic, see? Real streamlining's gotta make you look at it, besides getting ahead with the least resistance."

This approach to engineering intrigued us, so we urged Montmorency to expound. What about plastic cars?

He snorted. He doesn't think transparent plastic car roofs will be popular, unless they have double-polarization that will enable one to shut out all light with a flip of the wrist. As for transparent corner posts and a full-vision rear for watching the scenery go by, these are old, corny ideas to the kid. The main thing is to get the engine down in the back, rip off the hood and fenders, and have a big roomy lounge inside the car with no added length.

He paused to eye us coldly. "Listen," he said flatly. "There won't be any more high speed motoring after the war. We're not going to wipe out Hitler just to go back to wiping out people in accidents!"

So. If you want to get there fast in '45, you'll *fly*. Maybe a few super-speed causeways leading to scenic areas and vacation points, but scorching the regular roads is out. Engineers are just waiting for a change to work for the law instead of for salesmen.

Bureaucracy among the blueprints. Hmmm. "Meaning, my boy. . . . ?"

CARS for health and enjoyment. Economical enough for everyone. Less speed requires less power, from smaller motors easier on gas. All in order to rigidly guarantee the commonsense speed limit for surface travel, the law will limit car engines to about 20 horsepower.

We hit the ceiling. "Twenty horses! With five people riding you'd have to drive in low gear all day!"

"Tsk, tsk," Monty smiled pityingly. Apparently our mind had been fossilized by prolonged subjection to ground-level statistics. From now on the automobile will be raised from out of its primitive clumsiness to the engineering trim of the airplane. The war will have taught us that we can keep up with the Joneses without dragging around thousands of pounds of useless weight, burning up gas, oil and tires. Yesterday salesmen boasted that cars weighed almost two tons, tomorrow a standard sedan should not heft over 900 pounds. The argument that a light car won't stay down on the road is just as scientific as asserting that a heavy airplane won't stay up in the air . . . dogma a few years back, silliness today.

Especially will the car motor be radically reduced. Montmorency is laying odds on a *radical* car engine. Air-cooled. Hallelujah, when we start winterizing the new bus just by closing shutters! But Monty has other reasons.

"Take a regular water-cooled car engine. Put it in an airplane. To get any performance or power to make up for its weight you've got to overload it. Last 50 hours at the most. **Even sooper-dooper water-cooled plane engines are good only for fighter kites. High power, short life. Weight for weight the air-cooled car motor will out-whack maybe three liquid-cooled motors."**

THINKING of the slim AA coupons we nailed Monty on mileage prospects. "None of that 200 miles-to-the-gal stuff, chum. Just facts."

"Standard motor should tick off 50 miles to the old g. Using this new 120 octane soup you could hitch it up to 75." And as we beamed gratefully Monty shrugged. "Think nothin' of it. Wanna know about the insides?"

For a moment we feared that the kid was shifting to the latest in the facts of life. "Insides? Oh, you mean the new car's interior appointments. With pleasure."

Pleasure is definitely the motif in those models to come. Tires, for instance. Synthetic rubber? No doubt. But Monty had the dope on a new half rubber, half plastic tire of revolutionary performance. Why? Hold your credulity, please. This new tire *doesn't bounce.*

Try it over again. You see, tires should be flexible enough to absorb bumps. But an inflated tire, dropped on a concrete floor shouldn't bounce back up at you. It should stay where it falls. No tire ever did this, and there's the cause of rumble and rattle and bump in motoring. The new bounceless tire (a natural application of plastic properties) will give us a ride like rolling on four round dreams with air in them. Cooperating in this smoothing-out will be springs automatically adjustable to road conditions and number of passengers. If we have springs at all. Monty scorns them. "What with foam rubber seats and independent wheels, whaddya want heavy metal springs for?"

We suggested that the steel companies might have tender preferences for the good old way. Monty's eyes grew rapturous. "Just like you got Office of War Production and that kinda stuff now, when I get elected we're gonna have Office of Obsolete Designs, see? Hafta get a permit to make anything that's been made the year before. And boy, am I gonna be tough about old models! When a car's traded in it's gotta be melted down. Nothing over three years old on the road."

We learned that Monty's best friend is going to head the Office of Depression Prevention. He will prohibit people from spending less than they did the previous year.

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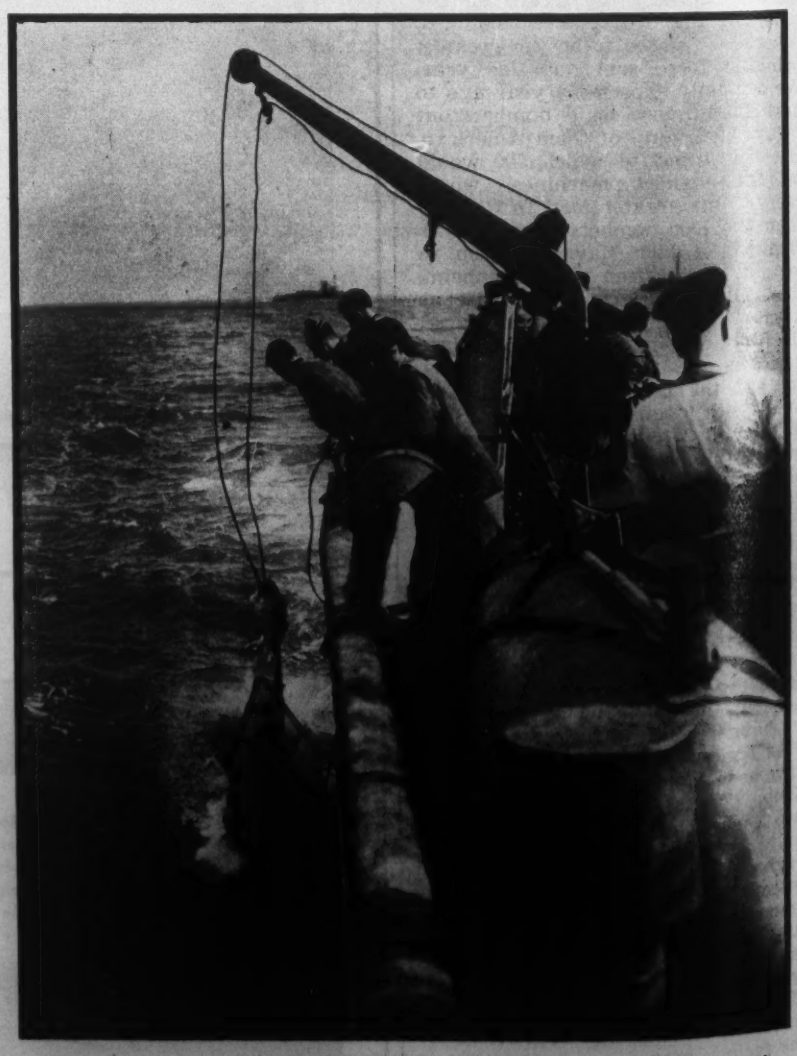
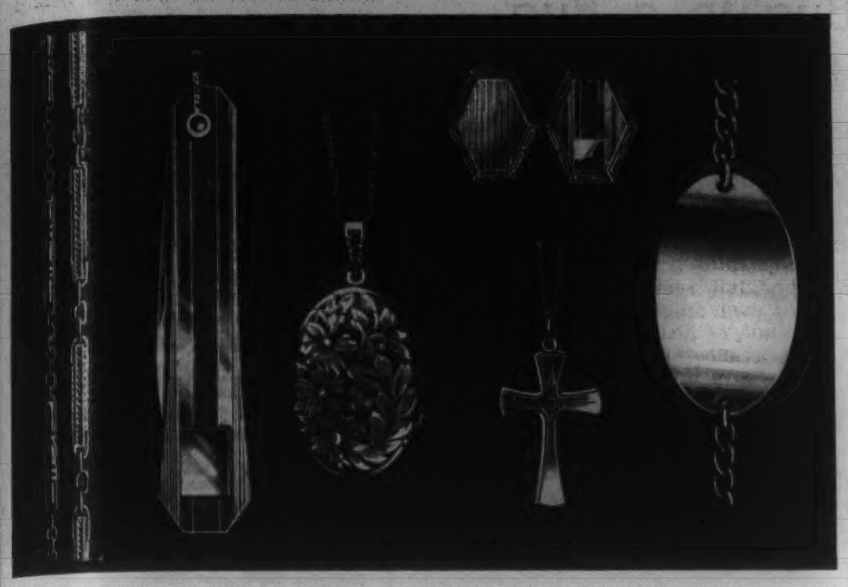


Minesweepers at work: casting over the float which carries the cutting drag, men of a Royal Navy flotilla set off on mine sweeping operations.

THE JEWELLERY INDUSTRY ARISES TO THE OCCASION



With the exception of the identity at the right, the other lines shown above comprised the entire production of The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

One of the most amazing developments which have resulted from the war is the speedy adaptability of many plants in diversified industries to the production of munitions of war. In this respect, the jewellery industry is no exception.

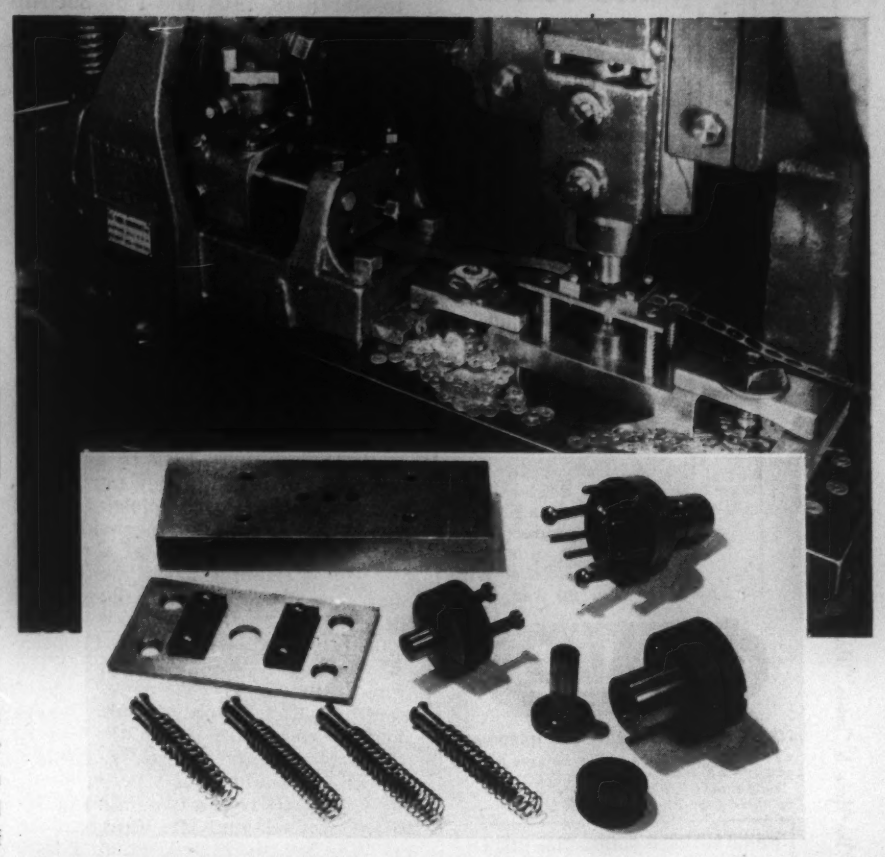
At the outbreak of hostilities, the great need for men skilled on fine instrument work was apparent and many experienced watchmakers felt it their duty to offer their services immediately, with the result that the war was brought forcibly to the attention of the individual jeweller long before other industries felt its impact.

As the war has progressed, however, the jewellery industry has gone much further than the provision of personnel for the Armed Forces and Technical Departments. It has adapted its actual production facilities to a point where it is making a really worthwhile contribution to the war effort.

In such a class is the Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited whose plant is at 171 John Street, Toronto.

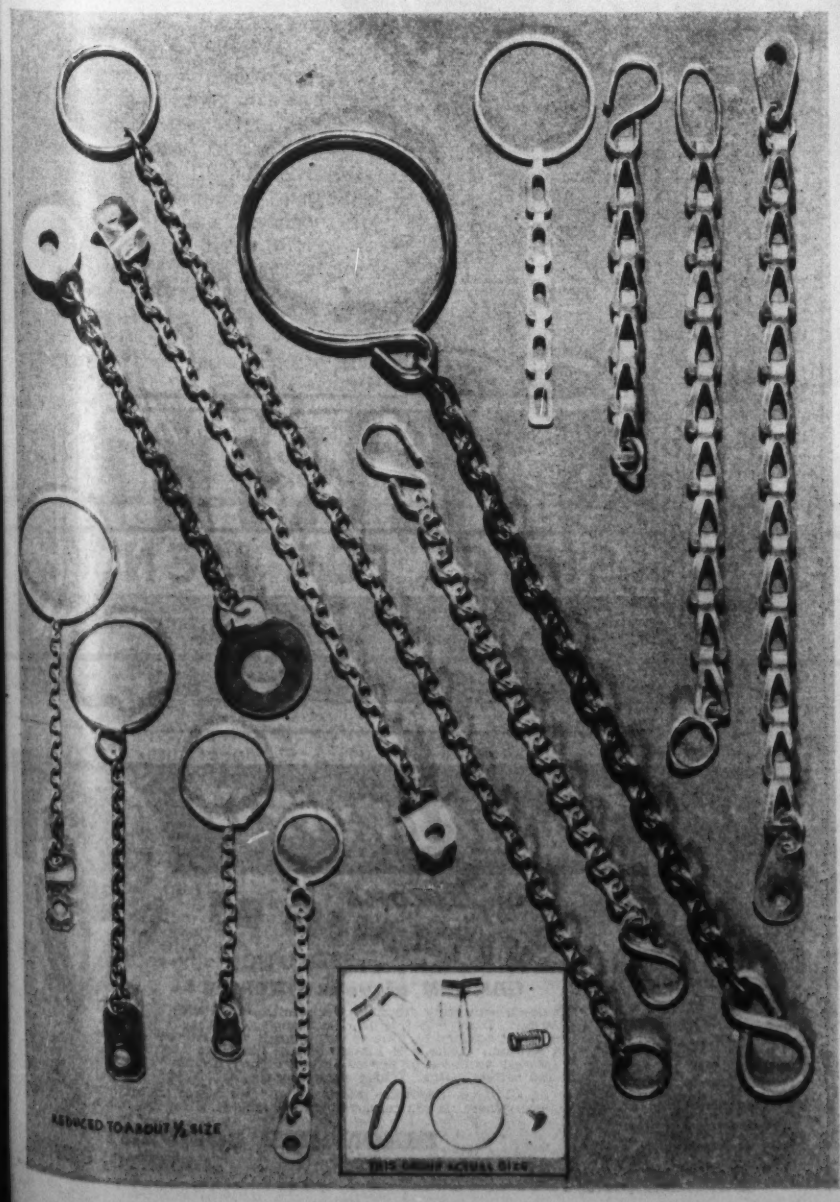
In the days before the war, this company concentrated its manufacture on watch chains, knives, cuff links, lockets, crosses and key chains. Who, at that time, would have thought that this firm could convert a large proportion of its facilities to the production of many items that are a contributing factor to winning the war?

A few months after the outbreak of hostilities The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited commenced manufacturing Identities for members of the Armed Forces. The Company was the first to realize the great demand that there would be for this essential item as time went on. Today, identity discs, and the chain that goes with them, are the only so-called jewellery store products that this company is making. The remainder of their facilities are devoted to a wide assortment of small but vital parts required in the manufacture of munitions of war. Rings, washers, small chains, discs, springs, etc., make up a large proportion of these, but The Electric Chain Company is far from limited in the range of essential war work that they are able to handle. They are constantly receiving enquiries and are frequently meeting the exceptional needs of a large number of Canada's leading industrial organizations engaged on war production.



Upper picture shows the production of 1,000,000 washers, material .005" thick. Metal strips are fed into the machine and the washers are automatically stamped out. Below is shown the special tool developed for this job before assembly. Every part was made in the company's own tool shop.

The items illustrated below are among the many now being produced by The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited for leading industrial organization engaged on war production.



The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited has always operated "a model" plant. Working conditions are excellent and facilities are most up to date. They have, for instance, their own tool shop and are, therefore, in a position to develop their own tools to meet the specific requirements of any job that they are called upon to do — an invaluable asset to speedy and efficient production under existing conditions.

When looking over the company's plant, today you are strongly reminded of Benjamin Franklin's classic contribution, "FOR WANT OF A NAIL"—

For want of a nail, the shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe, the horse was lost;
For want of a horse, the rider was lost;
For want of a rider, the battle was lost.

Above is a view of the well-equipped tool shop where special tool making for specific jobs is constantly being carried out.

●

Below is a general view of the assembly room, through which many small but vital parts pass, prior to shipment.

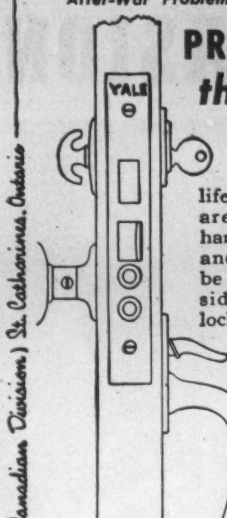
The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited is certainly making every effort to see that no battle is lost "for want of a nail". They have always been accustomed to work in small "bits and pieces". And, today, little things can be all-important. Of what use is a bomber without its flying instruments, or those instruments without their small integral parts? In fact, nothing in the vast arsenal of war is complete without the little pieces that make a united whole.

To The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited, and manufacturers like them, falls a vital share of production for Victory. Their contribution is not measured in dollars, is not delivered by truck, or carload, but rather in its relative importance to the vast national effort.

A visit to The Electric Chain Company of Canada Limited is an inspiration. It shows very strikingly how a so-called non-essential industry can arise to the occasion when the exigencies of the situation demand it.

After-War Problems for Householders!

PROTECTING *the family*



The home will always be the "castle" of family life. As long as there are good locks and hardware on its doors and windows it will be safe from the outside world . . . Yale locks will, we predict, be used even more widely after the war than before. Yale quality alone can give that extra protection which the post-war householder will want.

During the war Yale dealers cannot supply a full line of Yale products, because over ninety per cent. of Yale activity is now in war work.

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Snug as a Bug in a Rug

BY B. K. SANDWELL

I DO not know who had the bright idea of asking in Parliament for a return of all the rugs purchased by the Dominion Government for Ottawa offices since the declaration of war up to March 18, 1943, and I do not suppose that whoever it was had any deliberate intention of sabotaging the war effort; but that is unfortunately just what his bright idea has succeeded in doing. For some reason which I do not profess to understand, rugs in offices appeal to the mass of the electorate as an extravagance, and $21,708 worth of rugs in offices appeals to potential bondbuyers as a reason for not buying bonds, on the ground that when you buy bonds the government rushes out and spends the money foolishly.

I have been examining the list of these rugs as submitted by the Department of Public Works to the House of Commons on April 8. I have not counted the exact number of them, but there look to be about two hundred, so that they must average something fairly close to $100 each. The average is considerably swelled by the one item of a rug for the Senate Reading Room, which cost $587.50, and is obviously a large-scale affair and not at all in the same class with the rugs for single-occupancy offices which make up the bulk of the remainder of the catalogue. There is also a $209.50 rug for the Naval Council and another for the Naval offices, both in the new Aylmer building and both obviously quite large affairs, and there is a two-man rug for "Mr. Campbell and Mr. Vaughan" in the War Supply Board, which I take to be in an office where these gentlemen confer, or conspire, or whatever you like to call it, in collaboration. The rest are all a little over or a little under the even hundred.

Considering what has happened in the way of the expansion of government personnel and government premises in Ottawa since Mr. King declared war on Mr. Hitler, I do not think this showing is at all out of the way. The majority of these rugs are in new premises; most of the rest are in premises which badly needed new furbishing if they were to present an air of dignity suitable to the importance of the functions carried on within them. I know, for example, the rug that used to be in the office of my good friend Dr. Louvigny de Montigny, chief translator of the Senate, and one of the earliest discoverers of "Maria Chapdelaine." It was a terrible rug, terribly worn out. I helped to wear it out, but the bulk of the wearing out was quite legitimately done by Dr. de Montigny pacing up and down in the execution of his official duties of putting the more or less good English of English-speaking Senators into good French and the more or less good French of French-speaking Senators into good English. Nobody has any sound reason for criticising the Department of Public Works for putting a new rug in Dr. de Montigny's room; it was needed both to preserve the dignity of the Senate and to keep him from killing himself by tripping over the holes in the old one. Similarly with the rug over which Mr. Leonard Brockington shed the light of his countenance in the north room of the East Block while acting as special adviser to the Prime Minister; the room was depressing enough even with the rug in it, and I am quite sure that Mr. Brockington and his successor, Professor E. K. Brown, were fully entitled to have the chill kept off their feet with $87 worth of artistically woven fiber. But the great majority of these rugs are in new offices. There *are* new offices in Ottawa, believe it or not; there are even quite a lot of them. And rugs at anything under one hundred bucks per office are not an unsuitable or uneconomic method of covering their floors.

Business of the Crown

All of these new offices have also desks and chairs, but nobody seems to complain of that. I admit that it is pretty difficult to transact government business without a desk and a chair, and that it is possible to conduct it without a rug. But after all, government business is government business; it is the business of the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada; and I do think that it needs to be conducted with a certain amount of dignity, and that it is desirable to be able to tell the Assistant Director of Selective Service (rug rating $155.85) from the messenger or the filing clerk in the same suite of offices. There are times when an A.D.S.S. needs to have his morale bolstered and his prestige upheld (funny how we get all these subtle state-of-mind words from the French), and a decent rug on the floor is a wonderful help on such occasions.

May we admit, then, that the floor of a government office, even a new government office established as a result of the war, needs to be covered? If we admit that, it is not a far step to the admission that it needs to be covered by a rug. For the carpet-cut-to-fit-the-floor-space is now almost extinct in private business establishments, for the most practical and economic reasons. A carpet once cut to fit can never be moved anywhere else. It can never even be turned end-to-end so that its worn parts will be less apparent and its unworn parts can begin to get worn. The rug is a complete entity in itself. It can be moved at any time to any other office of approximately the same size and shape. It can be turned t'other way round at a moment's notice. It can be rolled up and taken away and cleaned. If you spill ink on it it can be got out. (This begins to sound like an advertisement for the rug industry, but I cannot help that; it isn't really an advertisement, it is the truth.)

It is true also that the juniors and assistants and secretaries of the snug-in-a-rug men have to get along, and do get along, with battleship linoleum and hardwood floors uncovered. But that is just the reason why the higher-ups need rugs. The rug establishes the higher-up-ness; and I think it needs to be established. The civil service has no uniforms, and even in the armed services you cannot, at headquarters, tell a man's importance by the number of things he wears on his shoulders. As for the number on his office door, it conveys nothing. I need not enlarge on the fact that with a rug on the floor the visitor is encouraged to a quiet, chatty, confidential style of communication, whereas with linoleum or hardwood he matches his manner to the surface.

All Perfectly Proper

All in all, then, I suggest that it is perfectly proper that some two hundred high and responsible government officials, most of them newly inducted into new duties, should have been provided with two hundred good, durable, well designed rugs. I suggest that the government would have been remiss in its duties if it had left them rug-less. I suggest that $21,708 worth of rugs is a ridiculous thing for anybody to make a fuss about, and that it is most regrettable that any fuss was ever made, because a lot of people who never have occasion to visit government offices are getting an entirely false idea of their luxurious character. I suggest that $135 is a very moderate sum for a floor covering for Mr. Jeckell, who runs the Bits-and-Pieces program of Supply with amazing efficiency; that $76.50 is ludicrously low for that of Mr. Henry Borden, and $107.24 for that of Mr. Ralph P. Bell, and $83.75 for that of the Chief Conciliation Officer, especially if it helps him to do his conciliating. As for the $3.50 rug of Brigadier Renaud and the $8.75 one of an Assistant Private Secretary in the Department of Justice, if these are not misprints in the Ottawa *Citizen* from which I take this compilation, they are almost too good to be true.

And finally, how can a high civil service official have his subordinates on the carpet, if the country does not provide him with the modern substitute for a carpet to have them on?

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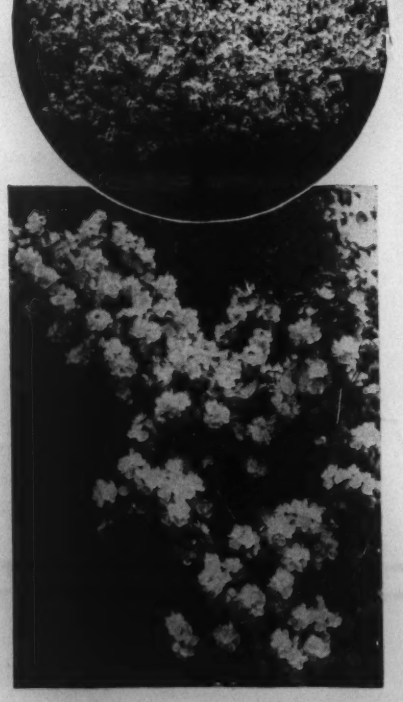

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CANADA OVERSEAS

Spotlight Turns on the Generals

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

WITH the successful conclusion of the battle for the Tunisian tip, the grand offensive will begin in earnest, and the spotlight of our Allied leadership will be removed (so far as the western powers are concerned) from Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. It will play upon the commanders in the field, the men charged with leading our forces across the battlements of Hitler's Europe.

It is important that we should discuss the generals who will lead our western offensive against the Axis. For two reasons. One is that we have in some ways been victimized by Dr. Goebbels' absolutely fabulous publicity campaign on behalf of the German generals. Such names as Rommel, von Arnim, von Bock, von Manstein, and von Rundstedt have become household figures in our communities—and they have become endowed by our imaginations with powers and abilities they hardly deserve.

The second reason lies in the remarkable and most fortunate circumstance that the western democracies have developed outstanding generals during the last two years. I say we have been fortunate because in peacetime we pay little attention and give small encouragement to our promising soldiers. We go into war, therefore, with a definite inferiority complex about our field commanders.

TODAY, after three years of war, there is no basis for our inferiority complex. Out of our quickly developed armies have emerged military leaders in whom we can place the fullest faith and to whom we can entrust the lives of our finest youth.

At the outbreak of war, Britain had only one field commander with a reputation high enough to stand against the legendary Germans. He was Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, architect of our first land victory of the war. When Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war, the Americans had only one general with capacity to fire the imagination. He was of course Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Today, as the key which opens the Battle of Europe begins to turn in Tunisia, we can look upon the lists of our field commanders with a vast comfort. They have proved their ability to out-fight and out-think the best of the steel-spined Prussian military caste.

WE HAVE, for instance, the man who exploded the Rommel legend and left it strewn all over the Western Desert. He is Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, the fighting North Irishman who looks like Clark Gable, organizes with the genius of Henry Ford, and can hit like Dempsey. In the estimation of many military observers, Alexander is the best general we have on the threshold of the European front.

The story of Alexander's rise to greatness has been paralleled by the development of Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery, who is, outside of Churchill, probably the most popular man with the British public. He, too, is a product of the emergency of this war. What he lacks in color, he makes up in sheer ferocity of purpose. The Canadians in England know him well, because they were once part of his South Eastern Command. They know him as a spartan commander, as a rigid disciplinarian and considerable of an egotist.

As a result of the unprecedented smoothness with which the British-American landing in North Africa was effected, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower joins the gallery of great Allied commanders. There may be some criticism of the progress of the North African operation, but there is complete agreement among military experts that Eisenhower's staff work preparatory to the original landing was almost miraculous in its perfection. He too is an emergency development. Two years ago he was a somewhat obscure colonel in the War Department at Washington.

The fourth Allied commander who has come to grip the imagination of the British public is Canada's Lt.-Gen. Andy McNaughton. He has not yet directed action against the enemy in this war, but the manner in which he has built the Canadian army into a mechanized force of immense striking power has made him an almost legendary figure among the people of two continents.

THESE are some of the men the western democracies have developed as the military talent destined to beat Prussian generalship. As the Tunisian key turns upon the door which opens the battlefield of Europe, we can look to the future with a confidence which has its basis in the talent of our field commanders.

If the development of these field commanders is a lucky circumstance for us, let us also confess it is a stroke of fortune we hardly deserve. The western democracies did nothing during the years between the wars to encourage the men upon whom the future of our civilization so largely depends. In peacetime; a professional military career was probably the least attractive of all fields open to young men. In Canada particularly, small inducements were held out to the McNaughtons, the Crerars and the Sansoms. Their biographies are filled with details of struggle in order to carry through their military careers.

The command of a modern army with its intensely complicated organization and machinery is a job which requires lifetime concentration. A vast technical knowledge is essential. I think our government should take steps to make military careers more attractive to young men so inclined.

The world I envision for the future, no matter how ideal, will have a place for the professional military man. Canada will have to contribute its share of men toward the permanent policing of the world. Let us make sure we can contribute our fair share of the military leadership.

Industry is helping win the war...

industry must help build a peacetime world

Today, all industries must produce as never before—must speed the output of food, tanks, planes, guns, ships and other instruments of war —must conserve vital supplies—that we may win quickly a decisive victory.

Tomorrow, all industries must continue to produce —beating swords into plowshares—to prevent world-wide unemployment leading to ultimate economic collapse.

If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations, during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.

The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.

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Did the Steel Strike "Thaw Out" Wage Freezing?

BY ROSS MacEWAN

This article by a well-known labor publicist sets out in non-controversial language the view of organized labor on the subject of wage-freezing.

Labor is not desirous of causing inflation, but believes that inflation can be avoided by wage "control" as effectively as by wage "freezing".

Labor believes further that freezing perpetuates grave inequalities between different regions and different classes of workers, and permits sub-standard wages to continue on a large scale. And it replies to the argument that more members of workers' families are now working, that some workers haven't got any more members of their families to work.

CANADA'S new National War Labour Board is going to conduct a broad and open inquiry into all phases of Canadian labor relations. Particular emphasis will be placed upon "a review of existing provisions of the Government's wage stabilization policy".

This latest development marks a new stage in the battle between Government and organized labor which has been going on ever since Ottawa embarked upon its much-publicized program of inflation control through wage freezing, a battle which broke into the open some weeks ago with the strike of Canadian basic steel employees.

The official justification for wage freezing is fairly well known, having been dinned into the public consciousness by press and politician alike.

Wage increases, Ottawa claims, may mean higher unit costs. A direct puncture is made in the price ceiling if this added cost must be transmitted to the consumer. But, even if the higher unit cost is absorbed by the company or the government out of profits or profit taxes, the bigger pay envelope liberates additional consumer buying power for which there is no balancing of supply of consumer goods. This means competition for the available supply, thereby straining and possibly breaking the price ceiling.

Directly or indirectly, the government warns, wage boosts set loose a spiral of increasing prices and increasing wages which will sooner or later get out of control and plunge the nation into the morass of inflation. This inflation will hurt the workingman and his family more than any other group in the community. Therefore, officials insist, the government is doing labor a favour by keeping wages frozen.

The government argument goes further.

Many more members of the average Canadian family are now working. This means that the worker's home is no longer dependent upon the productivity of a single breadwinner.

Further, because it must be admitted that despite all precautions the cost of living has increased, Ottawa has ordered the payment of a cost of living bonus. This bonus, which goes up or down in line with the official cost of living index, keeps wages and costs in line without the necessity of changing basic pay rates.

The employer point of view is, very naturally, in complete agreement with the government argument. While it may be irritating to lose certain skilled men because it is impossible to match pay rates with those of a competitor, Selective Service and the possibility of granting a "promotion" and thereby justifying a pay jump pretty well look after this problem in practice. And, quite understandably, no employer objects to being able to "blame the government" while apologetically declining to increase the pay of semi-skilled or unskilled help.

Labor Doesn't Like Bonus

The labor position has not been so well publicized. That is unfortunate since it discourages logical discussion and thereby forces argument into the violent field of direct action.

To start with, labor is not at all enamoured with the cost of living bonus. It accepts the bonus since, after all, it is paid in coin of the realm. But, labor points out, once the war ends or at any time the government feels like passing another Order-in-Council, the bonus disappears. Labor would prefer to see living cost increases offset by increases in the basic rate negotiated directly with the employer and therefore comparatively permanent.

Further, the unions point out that the cost of living bonus is not equal and can therefore not be honestly described as an automatic offset for the cost of living. Mr. Mitchell and the CCF's Mr. Gillis had quite an argument in the House on this issue when Mr. Gillis accused the Government of using the cost of living bonus for "propaganda purposes." In the beginning, the cost of living bonus was voluntary. Certain employers paid it; most bonuses were negotiated as a result of union pressure for wage increases. Later on the bonus became mandatory but not retroactive. As a result many firms are paying a full bonus of $4.25 a week while others are quite a bit lower. If the increase in living costs is taken into consideration, labor argues, many workers have therefore had their real earnings not only frozen but actually decreased.

Sub-Standard Wages

The real labor war cry however, is the so-called "sub-standard wage." The unions constantly insist that, before the war and even during the war, most Canadian industrial rates were unduly low and inadequate. They maintain that full production and a healthy nation are impossible when men and women must work unhealthily long hours in order to secure enough money to feed, clothe and shelter themselves and their families. The official government war work minima, passed after a Quebec steel mill strike two years ago, of 25c per hour for females and 35c an hour for males is contemptuously discarded as "starvation pay." Non-war plants can pay less, since there is no Dominion-wide standard for such concerns.

To the government argument that more members of the family are now working and that this makes up for low individual earnings, labor retorts by pointing out the many cases where there is still only one breadwinner. The unions insist that the "family earning" is an impossible standard since "families" vary. According to the labor argument, a wage rate must permit both an individual alone and an individual with dependents to live securely and in good health.

The chief labor complaint is, of course, that government wage-freezing interferes with the normal collective bargaining process. The unions prefer to negotiate directly with the employer, claim that Ottawa is aiding employers to avoid collective bargaining by taking away the wage question and accepting the responsibility for low pay upon its own shoulder.

The above arguments are, however, technical. They do not answer the government warning that wage-freezing is necessary to avoid an inflationary spiral.

To that warning the unions have a counter proposal. The labor policy is summed up neatly in Paragraph 17 of the recent Congress of Labor submission to the Cabinet.

Labor's Attitude

"The Congress does not believe that the increase in purchasing power which would result from the establishment of a proper standard of wages in Canadian industry would have a serious effect upon prices. It would involve nothing more than a slight redistribution of the national income in favour of low paid workers, to enable them to improve to some extent their standard of living without being detrimental to other classes of the community. The practice of rationing commodities is being extended, and the income tax and compulsory savings are absorbing any excess of income above moderate levels."

It is naturally impossible to be "impartial" in any such large scale argument. No one could work out a compromise that would satisfy both employers, employees and government fiscal experts. But, now that wages have entered the field of politics, it is possible to hazard a few guesses as to what will happen in the future.

Under normal circumstances the war boom would have been Canadian labor's chance to "even the score" for the depression years. There is no doubt that Canadian pay levels in many large industries were unduly low before the war. The steel industry is a case in point, for, no matter what anyone might say about the virtues or otherwise of a strike, there is no leader of public thought that would decry the 55c per hour objective as unreasonable.

The American Contrast

Furthermore, Canadian workers are constantly taunted with the spectacle of American pay levels or with the picture of inequalities within the Dominion itself. The union steelworker at Sault Ste. Marie who was being refused a 55c per hour minimum could look across the canal and see American steelmen getting a 78c per hour labor rate. The worker in London, Ontario, getting 40c per hour sees an auto worker in Windsor getting a hiring rate of 85c per hour. The Quebecois looks at his 35c minimum, compares it with a higher pay in Ontario and immediately heads for the nearest Nationalist meeting in high indignation.

The steel strike is a typical result of these irritations. The mills struck spontaneously. Their national leaders, who had been unsuccessfully seeking to "thaw out" wage freezing by peaceful means for almost two years, simply shrugged their shoulders and let nature take its course. The steelworkers had economics on their side even if legality was against them, and when the crisis came,

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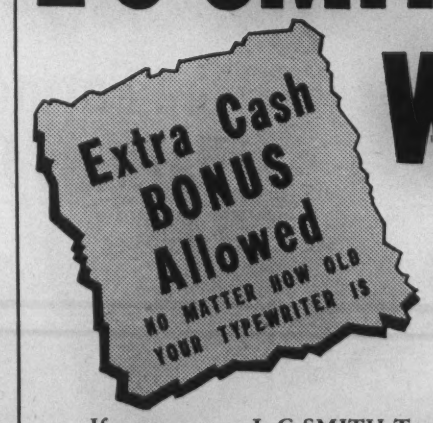

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Branches and Dealers throughout Canada

economics were bound to have their effect.

There will be more eruptions, more illegal strikes, more slowdowns until there is a change in policy. Fulminating editorials against the C.I.O. and "labor leaders" will not stop them, since it is the workers themselves who are resentful and they just don't bother to read the editorials. The use of force will not solve the trouble. Even in Germany that policy is creating more, rather than less, trouble for Hitler, and it is unreasonable to assume that free Canadian workers will be less resentful than regimented European slaves.

Price-Freezing Shattered?

What is more, Ottawa cannot expect its wage-freezing program to remain intact when its price-freezing program has already been shattered. Writing in the *Globe and Mail* financial page, the Financial Editor headlines a report on Donald Gordon's speech to Canadian Retailers with the statement "Overall Ceilings Policy Dead as the Dodo," and proceeds to point out that overall price freezing has been replaced by adjustments, subsidies and several other devices, while not permitting prices to go sky-ward in an unrestricted fashion, at least permit retailers to earn a decent living. Labor will not be slow to demand equal treatment with employers in this respect, nor can Ottawa hold out against such an argument without finding itself in political hot water.

The National Board's inquiry is the latest of a chain of events following the steel strike which all add up to a changed wage policy for the Dominion. The appointment of the new full-time National War Labor Board itself showed that Mr. King was not satisfied with the way things were going. The decision of that new National Board to permit appeals from the decisions of Regional Boards shows that there is a definite weakening of the "provincial standard" type of wage control now encouraged through the establishment of Regional Boards under joint Federal-Provincial government control. This is in line with the steelworkers' demands for "nationally standard" pay rates, a policy which many Quebec employers will view with definite alarm.

Britain, Australia and New Zealand seem to be getting along quite well without "wage-freezing". There, of course, unionism is so widespread that wage control is possible through the negotiations of "industry-wide" agreements between unions and employers' associations. In the U.S., where "wage-freezing" is being gingerly attempted in the form of the "Little Steel Formula" (a policy permitting wage increases only up to 15% above the January 1st, 1941, level and therefore somewhat similar to the Canadian frozen rate plus Cost of Living Bonus system), the administration is running into difficulties already.

What's Ahead in Canada?

What will happen in Canada cannot be predicted. At the rate unions are growing it may be possible to adopt the British system of "industry wide" collective agreements before very long. In the meantime Ottawa could, under the existing Order, encourage standard pay levels and thereby wipe out one major cause of employee irritation. It should make provisions for adjustments of wages which really do not permit a healthy living standard.

But, whatever happens, let us not make the mistake of thinking that, because labor has few political spokesmen and few influential newspapers, its arguments can be ignored. Despite the semi-hysterical expletives of some editorial writers, Canadian labor union leaders are patriotic and sincere men. Union memberships are not unreasonable when anyone takes the trouble to reason with them instead of ordering or ignoring them. By taking labor's point of view into consideration before formulating any new policy, Ottawa may still be able to avert the inflationary spiral without causing miniature civil wars in the process. Wage freezing may be replaced by "wage control" just as "price freezing" has been replaced by "price control".

"Count Your Many Blessings"

Count your blessings,
Name them one by one;
And it will surprise you
What the Lord hath done.

THAT FAMOUS OLD HYMN . . . sung down through the years in thousands of stately churches, humble meeting-houses, tabernacles and homes . . . has a finer application today than ever.

Count your many blessings; name them one by one: the Miracle of Dunkirk . . . the Battle of Britain . . . the Heroism of Russia . . . these are the blessings that have been granted us . . . these are the blessings by which we can still listen to the laughter of children unafraid . . . still look to a sky unshadowed by Stukas . . . to the flush of dawn over an unravaged countryside . . . to the flame of sunset that heralds no menace to our nights of peace and quiet.

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EVERY POSSIBLE DOLLAR IN

VICTORY BONDS

DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER GOODS COMPANY, LIMITED

THIS WEEK IN RADIO

Church is Learning Power of Radio

IN THE course of many duties during the week we attended annual meetings of various boards of the United Church of Canada, where delegates from nearly every part of Canada had words of high commendation for the CBC's "Farm Forum", "Labor Forum", "Of things to Come", and the Religious Dramas.

The church is slowly but surely coming to a realization of the power of radio. The CBC never did a wiser thing—and Major Gladstone Murray was responsible—than the establishment of the Radio Religious Advisory Council, which gave free radio time to all the churches, just so long as they shared the time fairly, and no denomination was permitted to advance its own particular communion through this free radio time. Under Canon J. E. Ward, chairman of that Council, with Charles Delafield representing the CBC, there have been very few disagreements during the life of the Council.

The power of those religious broadcasts is just being felt throughout this country. Ministers who formerly talked to congregations of perhaps 500 people now reach out to half a million people. Listeners who never go to church except at Christmas and Easter now have devotional services right in their own homes. The Church is on the move. It is going out to the people. In the Boards of the United Church one couldn't help but notice a fresh interest in broadcasting. Ministers are showing a new interest in this great medium.

IT SEEMS that the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress has been slapped down by the American Federation of Musicians, headed by James C. Petrillo, of Chicago. All because the Canadian Congress invited a children's orchestra, non-union, to entertain delegates to a Winnipeg convention some time ago. The official organ of the Musicians' Union has announced that the Union has decided to resign from the Congress "in view of the treatment accorded our representative and the permitting of a non-federation orchestra to play at a trades union convention". According to the newspapers, Arthur Dowell, the genial secretary of the Toronto Musical Protective Association, was "hooted down" when he attempted to protest the children's playing because they didn't belong to the union. The official organ of the Musicians' Union goes on to say that two Canadian "brothers" of the union, D. Swailes, of Winnipeg, and Ed Jamieson, of Vancouver, will be called on the carpet to show cause why charges should not be preferred against them for speaking in favor of the children's orchestra and expressing disapproval of the stand taken by Delegate Dowell.

Personally, we're for the children's orchestra, and we don't imagine members of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress have broken into tears at their separation from Brother Petrillo.

THE first radio and movie celebrity to visit Canada for the promotion of the current one billion one hundred million dollar Victory Loan was Charles Boyer, the French-American soft-spoken breaker of a million girls' hearts. The newspaper girls and boys liked him, and that's enough for me, because if there's anybody harder to please it's the ladies and gentlemen of the press. They can spot a phoney more quickly than anybody I know.

Boyer was gracious. He was modest. He was good-looking. His accent was devastating. He talked easily and quietly, mostly about his own wife, Pat Paterson, a British actress. "I've never played in a film with her", he said, "but she is my favorite leading lady. I've been married to her for nine years".

Since last February, Charles Boyer has been an American citizen. At the beginning of the war he was with the French Army, and was on active service until the time of the French collapse. Although he indicated that he was an ardent pro-de-Gaullist, he added that politics aren't in his line.

Most of his time now is spent in French War Relief work. Immediately after his Toronto visit he headed for a Fighting French rally in New York.

MORE than fifty broadcasting folk who have most to do with the programs heard on the CBC network met in Toronto for a few days recently to talk about improvements in radio broadcasting. It was the first such gathering held since Dr. J. S. Thomson had been appointed general manager of the CBC, and the westerner had a fine opportunity to meet his staff and learn more about the type of programs Canadians hear in these war days. (While this is being written the CBC newscast is on the air, and Dr. Thomson is being quoted as telling an Ottawa audience that there is no such thing as a government-owned network in Canada . . . there is only a system owned by and responsible to the people; he had had no "orders" from the government since assuming the general managership of the CBC.) Well, at the program conference, most of the talk covered audience surveys, listener research, war programs, overseas broadcasts and other related topics. In the absence of the program supervisor, Ernest L. Bushnell, the chair was taken by Charles Jennings. Both Dr. Thomson and his assistant general manager, Dr. Augustin Frigon, urged that all discussions be directed toward maintaining and improving standards of the CBC's product—that is, what comes out of the loudspeaker.

Five regional representatives, Ira Dilworth, H. G. Walker, D. Claringbull, Omer Renaud and George Young spoke briefly. One of the highlights of the meeting was a talk by Davidson Dunton, formerly of the Montreal *Standard*, now of the Reports and Research Branch of the Wartime Information Board, Ottawa, who discussed public opinion trends.

One of the matters which received serious attention at the conference was how to broadcast first-hand reports of the United Nations' invasion of Europe—this spring.

CANADIAN radio has contributed a great deal toward the success of the Canadian Army Show . . . we mean the stage show which is now heading across Canada. First of all, the music, which is certainly one of the highlights of the show, was arranged by that popular young Canadian radio artist, Captain Bob Farnon. In the second place, the orchestra is directed by Capt. Geoffrey Waddington, who won his radio spurs when radio was but a child. The third gift of radio to the show is Capt. Rai Purdy, who is known throughout Canada for his dramatic productions, to say nothing of his popularity on "Treasure Trail". Now you mustn't get the idea that everybody on the "Army Show" is a Captain. There's ordinary civilian Jack Arthur, for instance, the supervisor of the show. Jack Arthur is essentially a stage and movie man. He had a hand in several fine radio shows, but for some reason or other, his radio appearances were of short duration. In the "Army Show" Jack has displayed his real talent for superb showmanship.

Sergeant Jimmy Shields, another well-known radio artist, holds one of the spotlight places in the show with a song about his "Mom". Capt. Frank Squires, well-known in private radio broadcasting circles, is press agent, pardon me, public relations officer, for the show, and Major Victor George, formerly of the Whitehall Broadcasting Co., Montreal, is officer commanding the show unit.

It's a wonderful show.

THE rest is chatter: Goodyear has launched a new program "Salute to Youth," heard Tuesdays; . . . "95 Minutes from Broadway" is a new program heard Monday nights at midnight . . . Jack Benny was very wise to leave Orson Welles on his first program after his five weeks' absence . . . Verdi's Requiem Mass is to be heard Easter Sunday on the CBC . . . Wendell L. Willkie talked with Herbert Morrison in London over short-wave last week . . . the boys and girls of Ottawa schools are taking part in a new CBC experimental project in education recently organized in co-operation with the National Film Board and the Ottawa schools.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Britain Campaigns Against Food Racketeers

BY P. O'D.

ONE of the queer effects of war is a general outbreak of rank dishonesty. And not just among the people whose peacetime activities are concerned with burgling and thieving of one sort or another. It is even possible that burglary, like many another ancient profession, is being ruined by amateur competition. There can at least be little doubt about the competition being widespread and determined. Every day's newspaper bears witness to that. And for everyone caught there must be dozens who slip through the net.

The Black Market, which began three years ago in a small and unorganized way, has by now become "big business"—as was perhaps inevitable. The people who are willing to buy illegal supplies find people who are willing to sell them; and these find other people who are ready to steal the stuff.

Obviously the stuff must be stolen, as otherwise there would not be nearly enough of it to keep the dealers going. And where better—and apparently easier—to get it than out of Government stores? A few crooked clerks at strategic points, a few corrupt lorry-drivers — what could be simpler? The food goes out, and is never heard of again—officially.

For a good while now stories have been going the rounds of hundreds of cases of food leaving the docks and depots without being properly checked out, of racketeers simply driving up in lorries and carrying off the loot, of government stores suddenly found to be far below the level of supply as indicated by their books. The stuff had mysteriously vanished.

It is possible, and even likely, that these stories, like all such rumors in wartime, have been greatly exaggerated. But the loss is apparently serious enough for the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Transport to decide, in co-operation with the police, on an intensive campaign against the racketeers. Their aim is to get hold of the "big shots" who have organized the dingy industry and are directing it. This may be difficult, but it shouldn't be impossible—not in a racket in which so many people must be engaged.

They should also lay hands on some of the ostensibly respectable people who buy the illicit goods. These are the foundation on which the whole criminal pyramid rests. In the event of anything like a general round-up, the authorities may have to enlarge the corrals, but there certainly are a lot of mavericks roaming the range who would be the better for a bit of branding.

British Trouser-Cuffs

The well-dressed Englishman — if that legendary creature still exists in this country—has a rankling grievance. His trousers, especially the ends of his trousers, are on his mind—where, of course, trousers have no business to be. To turn up or not to turn up, that is the question, and until it is settled it is going to be difficult to get on whole-heartedly with the war-effort. How can a man be expected to work up the necessary will to victory, if his self-confidence is chronically undermined by the knowledge that his legs look as if they had been thrust through a couple of loose sacks?

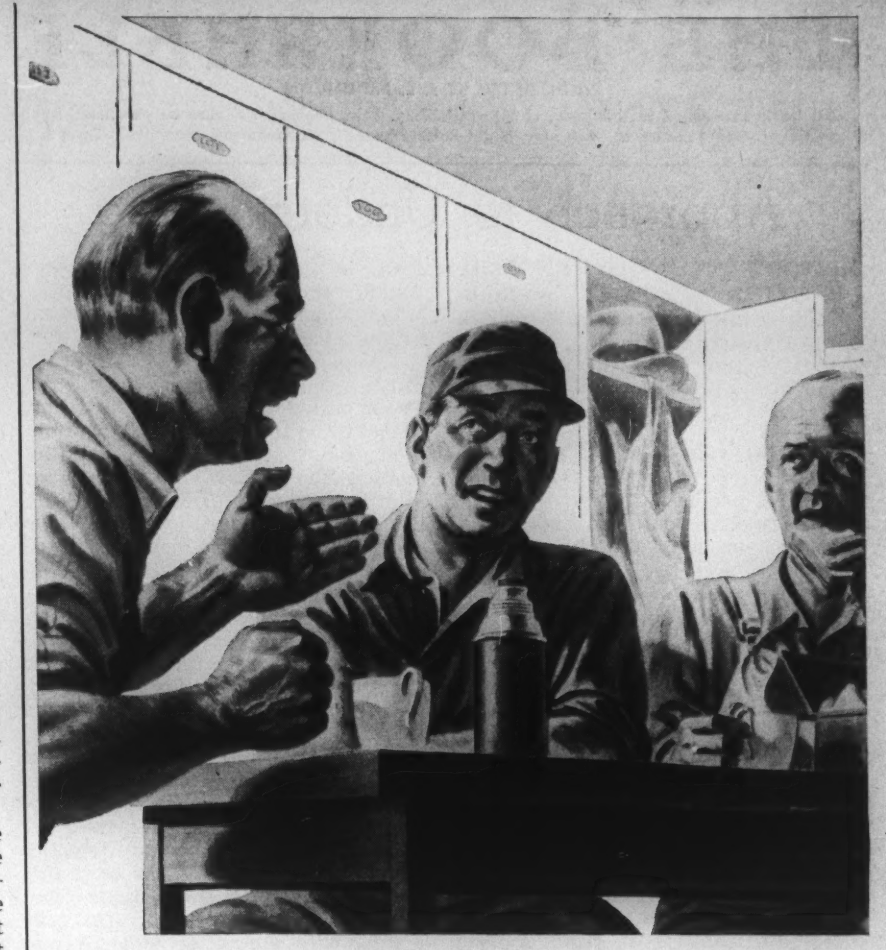
You might think that in these days questions of dress would be heavily in abeyance, and that no one would give a second thought—certainly not a third or fourth thought—to such problems as the cut of coats or the hang of trousers. But once a dressy man always a dressy man, it seems, which probably accounts for the general current of quiet but bitter opposition to the garments which the Board of Trade has devised for us. Your civilian may consent to be found dead, but he is apparently determined that he will not be found dead in those clothes. With the result that quite a few of him appear before the "beaks"—and his tailor with him.

Oddly enough, the abolition of the cuff on the ends of trousers—"the permanent turn-up," as English tailors more sedately describe it—is the point that seems to rankle most deeply. Men may be willing to put up with "utility" cloth, the compulsory single breast, the flapless pocket, even the drastic reduction in the number of pockets. After all, they haven't such a lot to put into them these days. But the cuffless pant is another matter. That is where civilian morale breaks down.

It is no use reminding the average Englishman that his grandfather never wore cuffs on his trousers. He doesn't want to look like his grandfather. Neither is it any use telling him about the square miles of cloth saved by abolishing the cuff. He doesn't believe it. He is, in fact, convinced that the cuff is a saving of cloth ultimately, because trousers so equipped last much longer than the other kind—unless, of course, a man is willing to go about with a shaggy fringe hanging down around his feet like a Clydesdale champion.

The B. of T. goes on issuing warnings, and the judges go on inflicting fines, but still the braver tailors continue to make trousers a few inches too long, and their customers take them home and turn them up and in the dead of night get their wives to press them into shape with the hot iron. It is illegal, it is unpatriotic, it is anything you like, but, dash it all, there are lengths to which not even the most burning patriotism will go. In England it seems to stop just below the knees.

At Buckingham Palace, "tails" have been ruled out for the duration. So far as male servants are concerned, orders now call for "battle-dress" (right) instead of the usual peacetime uniform with white shirt (left).



"So what if there is a ceiling on wages!"

"MAYBE we *are* working harder . . . and more hours. Maybe the income tax is tough! But look! My boy's in it. He's fighting! I spent 20 years raising that kid . . . do you think I'd let him down now for a few dollars or a few extra hours of work? No sir! We've got a job to do here at Anaconda. Our kids and their buddies have got to have the best damn equipment in the world! And we're going to give it to them! C'mon fellows, back to work! Somebody's son *needs* that piece of copper!"

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Those men at Anaconda know it, too! They're working harder than ever before to make sure that their sons and brothers . . . get everything they need . . . soon enough . . . and in large enough quantities *to assure Victory!*

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THE BOOKSHELF

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Approach to Understanding

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, by R. B. Mowat, late Professor of History in the University of Bristol, and Preston Slosson, Professor of History in the University of Michigan. (Oxford, $5.50.)

A JOINT view-point on This Freedom, for the preservation of which all peoples of English speech are in arms to-day, is certainly a sensible view-point and the collaboration of these two Professors has been fruitful. In a foreword Professor Slosson admits that the book is an experiment and an adventure. "By blending the topical method with the chronological we hoped in some degree to have escaped the Athanasian curse which befalls the historian who either 'confounds the persons' or 'divides the substance' of the proud and distinct American, British, Irish, Canadian, Australian and South African nations, which nevertheless have so much in common."

It cannot be denied that the brand of history taught in the schools has had some measure of bias. American text-books have been unfair to England and English text-books often have been loftily unaware of the United States of America. Canadian boys are sure that American invaders in 1812 were defeated, while American books dwell on the Battle of Lake Erie and various frigate engagements at sea tending to show that the Eagle was "first in war and first in peace." This book says roundly that the war was a draw—which ought to mollify our several prides, after 130 years of disputation.

The plan of the book is admirable. Part I which comes down to the Tudor period explains the rise of Parliament and the reason why the Common Law stood up successfully against Roman Law. Part II strides all the way from Henry VII to the Eighteenth Century, dwelling especially on the achievement of a balanced constitution. Part III explains the common-sense of the American Revolution, in which most British citizens in these times will concur. Other sections trace the expansion of the States, and the rising prestige of the British Empire. The chapter on Canada is an excellent summary, the last paragraph of which may be quoted with some pride by a Canadian. "Canada has been relatively free from frontier lawlessness. Instead of the vigilance committee and the lynching bee there has been the stern efficiency of the Mounted Police. The Canadian record of fair dealing with the native Indian population is also somewhat better than that of the United States. One of the best British traditions which Canada has preserved is that of justice and efficiency in the criminal courts."

Unhappily before the book went to press Prof. Mowat lost his life while flying home to England. He has left a valuable legacy in his contribution to this book.

On Harnessing Your Mind

DOCTOR IN THE MAKING, The Art of Being a Medical Student, by Arthur W. Ham and M. B. Salter. (Longmans, Green, $3.00.)

PREPARATION for the most exacting of the liberal professions is arduous and long. It demands an experience of general culture, a basic knowledge of the physical sciences and the inflexible will to become a physician. Yet some young people with these mental advantages will fail, perhaps in their first year, perhaps in their second.

They may lack enough self-discipline to keep them at the job. They may be unable to concentrate their attention on a lecturer or on a book. Without concentration there can be no clear understanding and no memory. They may have the notion that a lecturer or a tutor exists to spoon-feed them, when all he does is to provide the pabulum. If the student doesn't feed himself he'll go hungry.

Or the knowledge that comes to the student may float about in his mind unrelated and confused. Only organized knowledge strung along a thread of association can be gathered and stored by the memory. In brief, the young person in his early twenties had better be "grown-up," mentally matured, before he undertakes the long climb to an M.B. degree.

This may be all very discouraging to the boy who learns by rote the Geometry solutions in the text-book, but is stalled if the letters ABC are changed to PQR. It's not enough to "learn" anything; it must be understood. And the average lad with a total vocabulary of some 300 words had better enlarge that vocabulary materially if he is to get anywhere.

The bulk of this book is plain applied psychology better classified and expressed than in any other book I have seen. Why it is limited to deal with medical students only is not clear. Any sort of student of any faculty, or, indeed, of any secondary school would profit greatly by reading, understanding and applying it. Certainly a method for putting the mind in harness and driving it in a straight line is needed in these days of educated illiteracy.

Two Historical Tales

BY MARY DALE MUIR

THE SEA IS SO WIDE, by Evelyn Eaton. (Musson, $2.75.)

THE MAN WHO DARED TO CARE, by Mary Tarver Carroll. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

THE throat constriction afflicting the reader of this tale is a real tribute to the author's portrayal of the little known Acadian tragedy of almost two hundred years ago. So simply does the writer tell her story and with such careful reticence. There is real writing here and real character delineation, of Dominique Comeau, sturdy French pioneer, who hewed his prosperous farm out of the "forest primeval," set his house thereon, and buried his wife there, of Barbe, his daughter, and of Helen Pinault, Anjouvaine, exiled the second time by human cruelty and oppression.

While suiting her writing to the slower tempo of the country life of the later 18th century, the author keeps her story moving steadily along. Actual letters are produced, written by officialdom to deprive the Acadians of their lands and possessions, to break up families and send them forth to lands where, unwanted, they are packed into ships and sent on again. In the end, however, the same sturdy Comeau spirit that wrested comfort out of the wilderness, again sets up successfully those who survive the trials of their voyage.

IF EVER there were a story to engage the interest of young people it is the story of James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia and champion of many causes. It is a pity that the author should have found it necessary to talk down to her youthful audience. However, Oglethorpe's life is so full of adventure, that restless will to achieve and a compassion for the underdog, that it is doubtful if readers, carried on by the impetuosity of their own feelings, will stop to notice any minor faults in the telling of the tale.

Besides presenting an excellent portrait of Oglethorpe himself the book gives a picture of the problems of two continents and much historical detail.

Soldier at Home

DISCHARGED, a Commentary on Civil Re-Establishment of Veterans in Canada, by Robert England. (Macmillans, $5.00.)

HERE is a vital quotation from this most important book: "It may be expected that some of our present sailors, soldiers and airmen, will, on return to civil life, become 'hewers of wood and drawers of water', but the meaning of educational opportunity and civil re-establishment facilities is unmistakable—that none need be classified as unskilled labor unless he chooses to be such."

What was done after the last war and what is being done in this, through Government, the Legion and the great voluntary societies is recorded in full detail in this book. To the ordinary citizen not directly touched by these activities their scope is bewildering. They are listed under Medical Treatment and care, Pensions administration, the Retraining of special casualties, and so on.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

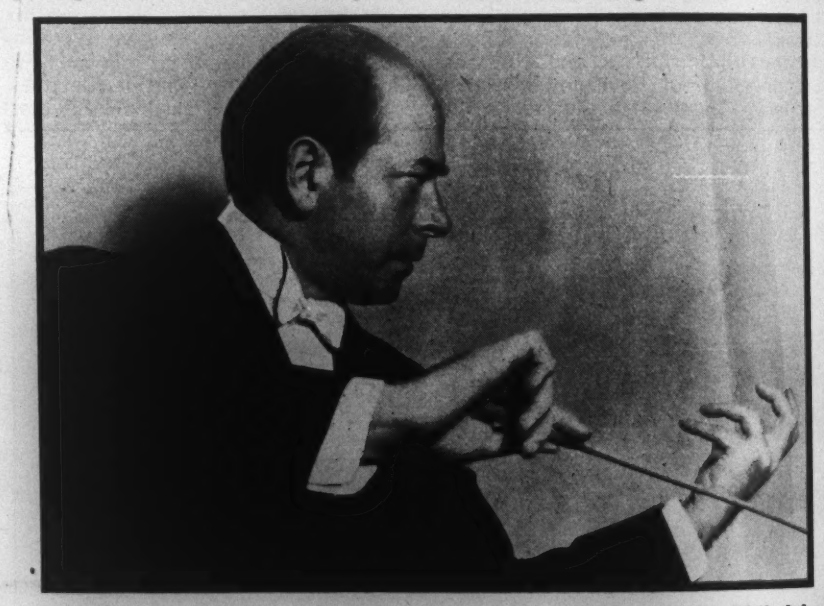
WHEN Ivy Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet ambassador to Washington, showed her book—"Moscow Mystery", (Longmans Green, $2.50) to her publisher he said at first that people were not interested in Russian atmosphere and that she ought to delete that part and substitute another murder or two. But at this time the Moscow atmosphere is the most interesting part of the story. As a detective novel it is pretty feeble stuff, though there is an agreeable vein of humor running through it. We found the best part of it to be the description of the bands of young hooligans who used to roam the streets. By this time most of them have grown up and perhaps have given their lives for the country that did, in time, do a good deal for them. . . It has occurred to us that as a convenience for readers, who are interested in our opinions on detective stories, we ought to mention those we have read but do not recommend, for they may be under the erroneous impression that we read all that are published, and that our failure to mention a book may mean that we found it not worth mentioning. In pursuance of this intention, therefore, we report that recently we have read "There Was An Old Woman" by Ellery Queen and "The China Shawl" by Patricia Wentworth. "The Court of Shadows", by Giles Jackson (Longmans Green, $2.50) has merits as a thriller. It is a spy story.

Chinese in California

FATHER AND GLORIOUS DESCENDANT, by Pardee Lowe. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A PROSPEROUS Chinese merchant of San Francisco is the hero. His son, whose Chinese name is translated in the title, is the author. He writes with humor and tenderness of a family life which was a continual conflict between the conservatism of China and the outrageous radicalism of the American scene. For, while the father was modern in his business relationships his home life was conditioned by the settled principles and customs of family and clan loyalty practised by Chinese people over thousands of years

The book is the clear picture of an ancient civilization in a modern environment, which, perhaps, isn't quite as civilized. At least the question is open to argument. The author, against his father's protest, insisted upon going to College, worked his way through Stanford, and became a sociologist of some standing. More than that, he married a girl of New England whom he met in Berlin. The family disturbance was composed when she appeared, making the traditional courtesies of a Chinese bride. A most interesting book!



Eugene Ormandy, famous conductor of a famous Orchestra, the Philadelphia, appears in Massey Hall, Toronto, Monday and Tuesday, May 3 and 4.

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THE BOOKSHELF

A Variety of Reading

FROM BIRD-CAGE TO BATTLE PLANE, by Ralph Michaelis, of the R.A.F. (Oxford, $3.50.)

IN the Battle of Britain, which lasted from August 8, 1940 to October 84 days—the Germans lost over 7,000 flying men, and 2,375 planes, besides probable losses. The Royal Air Force lost 700 planes, 375 men killed and 358 wounded. This is a sample of the detailed information to be found in this thrilling book which tells the story of air-fighting from 1914 onwards. It is a story of learning in the toughest school, that of actual fighting, at a time when higher officers and administrators could scarcely be convinced of the value of an air-force. Also it is a record of resolute gallantry unmatched in all the history of warfare.

TASTING THE EARTH, by Mona Gould. (Macmillans, $1.50.)

THE little bits of beauty that make you catch your breath, or even bring the tears, while you are on the daily round, can be described only in verse. If the verse is swift and vivid and definite in rhythm it's sure to be moving and then one bit of the evanescent is fixed forever. A poem may be perfect in traditional form and do nothing more than emphasize the cleverness of the writer. But if the thought has truth and beauty in full measure, both the writer and the form sink into the background.

Mona Gould's verses here collected have this quality. Here is a sample called *Image*

You can't put it into words,
This feeling of remembering.
It comes up like a little mist
Between you and your world. . .
So that suddenly a flurry of leaves. . .
Or pewter mugs . . . shining in a shop window. . .
Can make you stand quietly
Till this ache passes over.

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN WAR AND PEACE, by Rex F. Harlow. (Musson, $4.00.)

LONG ago the business of Advertising was dissected by earnest inquirers, the component parts classified, labelled and set up as exhibits for study. Here were the Psychological Approach, The Element of Truth, The Factor of Persistence, The Maintenance of Quality, Consumer Reaction and all the rest of it. In consequence Advertising stopped being a mere business and became a Profession.

The loftier phases of the Profession were pursued by Public Relations Counsel trained to nurse the public, to calm mass fears, to cultivate friendliness towards one business or many. And now the technique of such specialists has been spelled out in a book which seems to have been admirably designed for its purpose.

It's not a bed-time romance; few text-books are; but it does the thing it sets out to do and should be of great value to men and women in that way of life.

THE WAY SOME PEOPLE LIVE, a Book of Stories by John Cheever. (Macmillans, $2.50.)

FROM time to time the *New Yorker* prints a short story that affects the reader like Angostura. The bitterness is overlaid by a polite smile which at times is kin to a sneer. At the bottom appears the name John Cheever. Here is a collection of the Cheever tales, yet for all their cleverness a full meal of them at one time is a little heavy. One at bedtime is better, and more of a stimulant.

WE LANDED AT DAWN, the story of the Dieppe Raid, by A. B. Austin. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

WHILE criticism still rises, Mr. Austin agrees with Quentin Reynolds, Ross Munro and Wallace Reyburn that the Dieppe raid was an operation justified in every detail. It was the first large-scale experiment in co-ordination of land, sea and air-force and it proved that an operation hitherto set down in the text-books as impossible—the frontal assault on a defended coast — was practical under surprise.

The force landed, remained for eight hours ashore and withdrew. Casualties were heavy, it is true, but mainly because the surprise was tangled by the unexpected appearance of a German convoy creeping along the coast. But the fighting quality of the men was proved and the timing of the three-fold plan was perfect. Best of all the enemy's belief in his invincibility was shaken.

The book is well-written in the pleasantly conversational tone of a good reporter seeing wonders of gallantry and resourcefulness.

THE SIKHS AND THEIR RELIGION. A Struggle for Democracy, by Sadhu Singh Dhami. (The Khalsa Diwan Society, Vancouver, B.C. n.p.)

THIS pamphlet which summarizes the history of the Sikh people, their hatred of fascism, their democratic ideals and their rejection of *caste* and priestcraft is a plea for a wiser consideration by Canada of the aspirations of these people for a real Canadian citizenship. There is an enthusiastic foreword by Elmore Philpott.

NURSES IN ACTION, by Julia O. Flikke. (Longmans, Green, $3.00.)

A WELL-PLANNED description of the task of American War Nurses, with a sketch of the history of the Nursing Service under the Department of the Surgeon General at Washington. Some of the records from Bataan and Corregidor are thrilling.

PAST THE END OF THE PAVEMENT by Charles G. Finney. (Oxford, $2.50.)

A RECORD of the scrapes two young boys got into because of their interest in wild and semi-wild life. The same theme has been better sung many times.

A FRENCH OFFICER'S DIARY, August 1939 to October 1940, by D. Berlone. (Macmillans. $2.25.)

THE course of the war and its effects upon a gallant French officer, astonished by the swift victories of Germany, and shamed by the incapacity and dishonesty of the French leaders, military and civilian. An excellent reconstruction day by day of the progress from hope to despair.

A DROP IN THE BUCKET, by Muriel Follett and Clifford Scofield. (Oxford, $2.50.)

A SERIES of photographs with a minimum of text describing the maple sugar season in Vermont. The composition and general style of the photography are admirable.

The World at High Speed

ONE WORLD, by Wendell L. Willkie. (Musson, $1.35.)

"FOR to admire and for to see" Mr. Willkie flew around the world in forty-nine days, travelling 31,000 miles. Only 160 hours of this time was spent in the air. All the rest was in conference; with Montgomery in the Middle East, with leaders in Egypt and Iran, with Stalin, with Chiang Kai-shek, with a multitude of common and uncommon folk all the world around.

He came back to America convinced that all peoples, whatever their color or race, have the ferment of freedom in their blood; that the achievements of Turkey and of Russia with a backward and formerly ignorant peasantry have a power of meaning which the "advanced" nations will neglect at their peril. In other words that this war must do something more than confirm the *status-quo* or else that it will have been fought in vain. For one thing the United States and Great Britain must clean house within their own territories and give minorities a fair deal. He speaks particularly of "that insidious and crawling anti-Semitism" and of the negro question.

As a mere travel book this is fascinating. As an introduction to some of the commanding figures of the hour it is illuminating. Mr. Willkie, the Presidential candidate defeated by President Roosevelt, was travelling as Mr. Roosevelt's eyes and ears. And surely, as any old-time Republican will say, the world has come to a pretty pass when such a thing is possible.

But he travelled hopefully, and soon with enthusiasm, and that enthusiasm lights every page of the book. He writes with power and abundant charm and beats the professional news-correspondents at their own game.

Indian Lore

THE INDIAN SPEAKS by Marius Barbeau, Illustrated by Grace Melvin. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

INDIAN folk-lore, poetry and art have a higher quality than those of the "primitive" races of Africa and the South Seas, a fact which seems to confirm the view that our aborigines are of Mongol origin. Grace of design in their inventions, and of thought in their songs may be an inheritance from eastern and even central Asia. And an inheritance improved, for it is worth remembering that the birch-bark canoe was the product of a high intelligence.

For many years Marius Barbeau has been collecting the songs and tales of the many native tribes of Canada, specializing in the people of the Pacific Coast. In this respect he is the full brother of Emily Carr whose brush and pen have done wonders in the same field. Here is a collection of the best of the Barbeau findings richly illustrated in what might be called "the totem-pole vein" by an eminent artist of Vancouver.

There is nothing in classic mythology as fine as the story of the Seven Stars. For, it says, there were seven little boys who grew hungry and asked their mothers for some food. But the mothers said "Run and play; we are too busy just now." So the little boys found a little drum and beating it danced and danced, until in the ecstasy of the rhythm they were swept up to the very sky to become the cluster of the Pleiades. And the mothers wept and wept until far into the night, still gazing at the Cluster.

The book is full of such imaginative tales; fanciful legends about the powerful Raven who called "Whah", and brought all sorts of creatures to life out of nothing. Even men came at his call, from out the timid shelter of a clam-shell. The dreams of old men recalled in the lodge as they sit before the fire have the touch of reality.

While the author is an anthropologist he is much more, for the appraisal and selection of these fragments of folk-lore and of tribal song are the work of a poet.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

To Have And To Hold

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WE'VE never been able to whip up more than mild enthusiasm for the efforts of the amateur school of decoration that depends on cheesecloth and wooden crates for decorative effect. True, in the hands of an expert these can be amusing and extremely decorative. For extremely temporary living quarters no doubt they serve a purpose. When the fuel supply gives out they can be chopped up, or one can move out and leave them behind without a qualm. Then there's the other school to which there's no thrill like discovering a secondhand store and rooting about in dark and dusty corners for broken down bits of furniture. Usually this is followed by a bargaining bout that for sharpness and duration would put in the shade a sale negotiated between an Arabian rug dealer and a Harry Lauder.

For those who can take such shenanigans or leave them alone, who prefer to buy furniture of substantial quality designed for this generation's peculiar needs, the shops still have some pretty nice stuff, some of which is shown in attractive model rooms. Although, to be sure, the stores are beginning to regard the equipment shown in their model kitchens and bathrooms in much the same light as the Koh-i-noor diamond—and to take the same possessive attitude toward it.

In the "Apartments of Today" (Simpson's) they have gone all out on limed oak furniture with results that are simple yet handsome. The straight-forward clean lines of this modern furniture are specially suited to the needs of a day when parlor maids are busy polishing shells instead of the curlicues on madame's hand-carved mahogany what-not.

One of the outstanding features of this modern furniture—which of late has shown greater refinement as contrasted with the massive granite-like stuff of several years ago—is that it isn't stuffy about the genre of the environment in which it finds itself. It is pliant with Mexican, Chinese, Regency—any of these accents go beautifully with today's modern—perhaps because of the basic simplicity of style it shares with them. It is not a happy thought to try combining it with the heavier, more ornate periods—and you won't see it attempted anywhere an experienced decorator has had a hand in the proceedings.

One of the most interesting departures from tradition—not only in appearance but in comfort—is the Posture-Form chair seen in several of the Apartments. These chairs, while lacking springs, are so comfortable that only a six-alarm fire is likely to dislodge you once you are seated in them. They are built to fit the curves of the average human being so that the entire body receives support when relaxed. Seats are wide and roomy. Some of the chairs have one arm so that they can be shifted around or joined up with others without arms to make a settee.

Not difficult to duplicate but very effective decorating tricks to be noted in the "Apartments"—

A large window almost filling one side of a modern living-room is done in alternating panels of pale pink and white net in floor-length folds. Surrounding this at top and sides is a tailored valance of white chintz with bold green vine design. . . A turquoise walled bed-room has Pavilion purple, white and beige accents as an effective contrast for the limed oak furniture. Turquoise blue and white striped glazed print is employed in a bold chevron design for both valance and spread. Chintz used was a straight stripe but the chevron design worked out with it is not as extravagant in wasted material as it sounds—and looks—for only a little fabric is lost at the start when the material is cut on bias to get the effect. . . Limed oak furniture appears again in a dining-room—sectional this time so that it can be adapted to an expansion of the room or the company. Extra sections are used as side tables—these to be added to the dining table when necessary. The entire side of the room is done in straight-hanging chintz drapes in a striped bowknot and leaf design of warm beige, brown with yellow accents.

A gay young dress in dirndl fashion, hand-knitted in red, from a Polly Rosenthal design. Ribbed skirt, unusual stitch of shaped waist and shoulder yoke, are new details. White panama, red-trimmed, is by Knox.

Calling Dr. ——

During one of the Army Show performances a phone call came to the box-office for a certain Dr. Blank who was known to be in the audience. The call was an urgent one, but how to locate Dr. Blank who had neglected to leave his seat number with the office as is the usual custom of doctors?

The problem was solved in the screwy stage scene set in the M.O.'s office. The "patient" on the operating table began calling for Dr. Blank with such wild insistence that eventually the doctor of that name caught on and went to the box-office, where he was given the message.

For Victory

At present the largest and most important project ever entrusted to women and women's organizations is that of assisting in getting the Fourth Victory Loan over the Mount Everest peak that is represented by the money needed to make this loan a success.

One of the ways in which organizations, clubs, large or small groups of women, can assist greatly is by arranging to have a Victory Loan speaker appear at one of their meetings. These women speakers have been specially trained, their speeches do not last longer than five minutes, and they deal with those facets of the loan that are of special interest to their feminine listeners. The presence of one of these speakers can be arranged by means of a telephone call to the Women's Committee functioning in one's district.

The speakers' committee which is composed of Mrs. John G. Macfarlane, chairman, and Mrs. W. R. Walton, Jr., and Mrs. Harold Couch, has arranged the following panel: Miss Joan Arnoldi, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. E. A. Bott, Mrs. Rex Battle, Mrs. T. Wilbur Best, Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, Mrs. A. C. Casseldon, Mrs. H. J. Cody, Miss Mona Clark, Mrs. W. C. Douglas, Mrs. Lenore Draper, Mrs. Arthur Ellis, Mrs. Charles P. Fell, Mrs. J. L. Halpenny, Miss Margaret Hyndman, Mrs. W. H. Kirkpatrick, Miss Mary Lugsdin, Mrs. A. R. Lundy, Mrs. Eugene Montgomery, Mrs. Charles McLean, Mrs. W. J. McCoy, Mrs. H. H. Marsh, Mrs. Douglas Malcolm, Mrs. A. C. Mackie, Mrs. J. C. McLellan, Miss Mary MacMahon, Mrs. Charles T. McTague, Mrs. C. B. Nasmith, Mrs. Grant Pepler, Mrs. Vincent Price, Mrs. George Robinson, Mrs. George H. Ross, Mrs. Joshua Smith, Mrs. William Spence, Miss Mabel Stoakley, Miss Lily Sherizin, Mrs. R. Bruce Scott, Mrs. D. A. Tolmie, Mrs. T. J. Wheeler, Mrs. J. H. G. Wallace. Others will be added as necessary.

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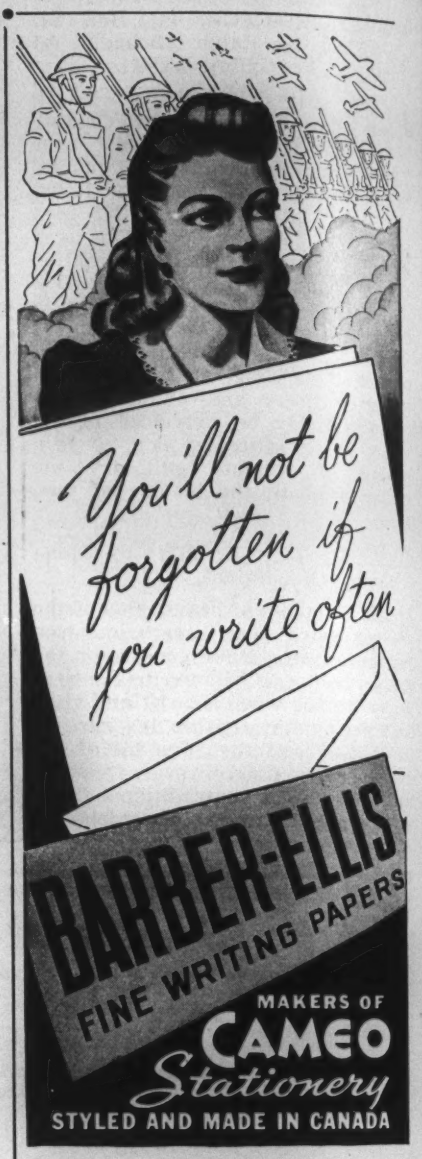
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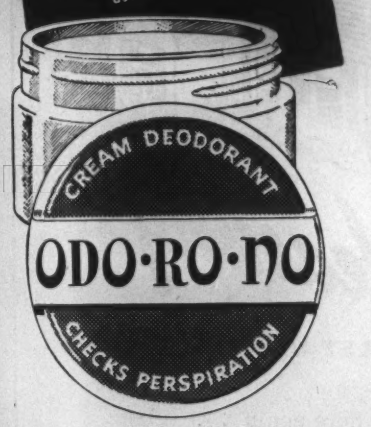

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Old China's New Art

BY RICA McLEAN FARQUHARSON

NEW YORK! Saturday morning! The sun acting like a beauty treatment.

It seems a strange time to go indoors to see an art show, but we mount a bus. In Central Park, children race ships on the pond. A boy lies on his stomach sniping the enemy from behind a tree.

On past haughty apartment buildings. Next stop, Metropolitan Museum of Art. Apparently, we've come at an hour more or less taken over by juveniles. What fun!

Energetic white children, lively black ones—they're entranced! They are finding out the difference between an Englishman and an American. Good stuff! We haven't made much headway in that field in years. Cartoons cover the wall—simplifying the subject.

Cartoon Humor

This exhibition by American artists was to have appeared side by side with one from England by British artists but the overseas consignment was lost. Another is on its way. Soon both will be at the Metropolitan to do a war job in interpretation. In the meantime the American one is causing much discussion.

A woman stands near us. She is reminiscent of English school mistresses of school days—in Canada. Her voice, hardy tweeds and brogues, are British. The round-faced, grinning boy in blue suit of wide pants, who accompanies her, is American, definitely. Patiently, she explains "petrol" "gas", "bobby" "policeman"—to be translated later by boy as "cop."

They linger before a picture of American soldiers in an English pub. Dinner, featuring a roast, has been placed on the table before them. Waiter: "How is the joint?" The American soldiers reply, "Swell—but we knew that before. One of our fellows has been here."

Modern China

Not much time; can't see everything. We find what we've been looking for—the Exhibition of Modern Chinese Paintings.

The children are interested in these too. They see what the artists of their great, fighting, friendly ally are doing to brighten eyes, quicken hearts.

One room houses paintings of an older China. Superb but dim. They seem satisfied to stay in twilight. Then we enter the gallery of modern art. Animals, birds, flowers—all of a great brightness—white, clear and clean, much action; birds, animals that are animated, even daring—the new world seems to have stimulated these young Chinese artists.

Ancient Technique

The two galleries given over to this group of present-day Chinese painters do not house a comprehensive exhibition of modern Chinese painting. That was not the intention but all artists represented have rank and standing in China. Only two, both women, Miss Yu Ching-chih and Madame Hsu Ch'ien continue in the old tradition and technique.

China's poets and philosophers have sung about the bamboo—extolled its virtues. Here, to western eyes, is offered an inspirational awakening to its beauty. Bamboo covered with dew; in clear weather; swept by rain. Grace, acceptance, tumult—yet the bamboo unyielding, straight; endurance symbolized by the knots.

The Wang Chi Yuan panels are done in whites, black greys, subtle shadings, bold strokes; curiously attune to modern western walls. Giant Panda by Chang Shan-tzu and Tiger by Chang Shan-tzu are dynamic in animal fury; stalking, baring of teeth, unmistakable killers.

Lin Yutang's Horse

A horse referred to as "impressionistic", lent by Lin Yutang, shows the broad-stroke technique of Hsu Pei-hung in its alertness and wind-blown mane.

Beauty contest among the flowers by Shen I-pin (Mme. Hsii Ch'ien) is an entirely different phase of Chinese art. Cornflowers and kindred tiny blossoms are gaily entwined with large full-blown varieties in a border of charm.

Chinese lake and mountain scenes; an actress in tragic role portrayed by minimum strokes—infinite variety and satisfaction in this début of modern Chinese paintings, introduced by Hu Shih, Shou Ching-wei and Lin Yutang.

An example of the all-important black sheer dress that can go anywhere, afternoon or evening. Bands of sheer black lace are used in a criss-cross pattern on the skirt and as bands on the short, youthful sleeves.

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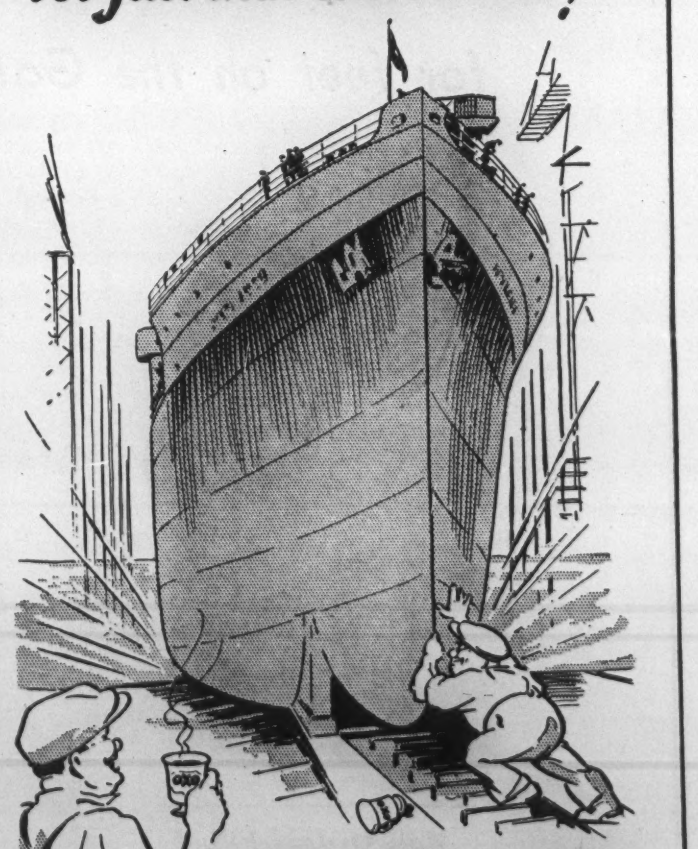

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113

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Police Women For The Army

BY JAMES C. ANDERSON

WOMEN able to direct and serve their sisters in uniform, and capable of understanding the axiom that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—rather than bully—are the type used in the Canadian Women's Army Corps police force.

Yet if the need arises they can be tough. Picked for their physical abilities from the C.W.A.C. ranks, the provost corps women are only a little better to match muscles with than a hand grenade with the pin pulled. Adept in judo, a modified form of ju-jûtsu, the police girls are qualified to handle almost any situation which may arise, from a drunk and too-forward soldier, to one of their own sex who is disorderly. Mixing in service men's affairs, though, is not encouraged. A woman obviously has her limitations when it comes to male rough stuff. Her real work is with her own sex of the three services—for her jurisdiction, like that of the male provos, extends to navy and air force too. And this work is directional rather than "correctional."

Not Amazons

But don't get the idea they're just a bunch of Amazons cutting a wide swath. That was farthest from the minds of officials when the police corps was authorized. Stamina and muscle-power are important, yet temperament is given equal consideration with physical make-up.

All in all this makes the policewoman a slightly grim sounding creature of hefty biceps. They're not. Between 25 and 35 years of age, most of the military women policemen who comprise this youngest and newest Canadian police force, are very pretty. Outside of the fact that they wear "M.P." arm badges when on duty and know a few straight-arm stunts they're just the same as other members of the Women's army—grim only in their determination to do what they can in the war.

These girls knew when they went into police work that they were going into something quite different to that which other C.W.A.C.'s would encounter. They realized from the start that they were the subject of much talk and many eyes and that they'd have to be at least as good as the men.

All of them turned out just as good and some much better. Their natural instinct for understanding and their patience combined to make them looked-up to, and a group to which service women soon felt free to turn for information or help.

Judo

In the judo department of their instruction they went to work with a will and in some cases with almost too much enthusiasm. Judo teaches the women M.P.'s a few basic facts of leverage and the use of opponents' arms or legs as handles to complete their tricks.

Some of the pupils forgot they could break an arm with a little too much pressure. Only damage done during the four-week course, however, was a few strained muscles and sore spots—sprinkled, of course, with some good loud yells and squeals when pressure was applied too earnestly.

Before they became policewomen they were ordinary C.W.A.C.'s. They'd joined up for the same reasons as girls all over the country—because of a father, or brother or sweetheart in the services, or killed, or prisoner; or just because they felt the army was their place.

Then the ranks of the Women's Army expanded so rapidly it soon became evident that a provost corps of women able to assist in maintaining discipline and to help in the movement of troops or individuals was necessary. As the C.W.A.C. grows so will the women's provost corps increase in size.

When the authority for the corps was announced the 72 potential policegirls were handpicked from Victoria, B.C., right through to Halifax, N.S.

At Fort Osborne barracks, Winnipeg, Manitoba, headquarters of Military District No. 10, these exponents of art of self-defense underwent an intensified four-week muscle and brain-building course beneath the rigid supervision of Lieut.-Col. W. S. Jones, provost marshal of M.D. 10.

The judo course, naturally, was popular and occasioned most comment and excitement, but it was only part of the whole. Experienced instructors from the male provost corps drilled the C.W.A.C.'s in railway station patrol work, military law, methods of presenting a charge sheet, escort duty, military dress regulations and physical training. That was to give them confidence in themselves and a complete knowledge of the type of work they would be required to do.

Good Soldiers

In addition they learned to be good soldiers and studied map reading, route march fundamentals, anti-gas and air-defense work.

And because the military policewomen will operate in combat areas—in Canada if the Dominion is attacked — and overseas now that a contingent of C.W.A.C.'s is in Great Britain, authorities are planning to teach them facility with revolvers.

On completion of their training at Fort Osborne the women were posted for duty across Canada as attached members of the Canadian Provost Corps.

The work of the C.W.A.C. M.P.'s isn't difficult. The C.W.A.C.'s make good soldiers and breaches of discipline are minor, usually only concern lateness or untidiness. Army hair-do regulations of no hair below collars caused a little trouble, but most C.W.A.C.'s were quick to the occasion, passed off glamorous tresses as a war luxury and now more and more appear with boyish and military hair cuts.

The provost women have proved their usefulness in handling raw recruits, girls being posted from place to place, and new-comers at railway stations. When a company of C.W.A.C.'s forty or more strong arrives in a new city confusion may quickly set in. It is then that the policewomen take over. Quietly and efficiently they give directions, answer questions, and are generally understanding and helpful. Military authorities have only praise of the highest kind for their work.

At every large railway depot in Canada there is one or more provo woman on the alert. In the short time they've been functioning women in the services have come to look on them as God-sends. The C.W.A.C.'s know, whether they're under movement order or only arriving in a strange city on furlough, that they are free to ask the policewomen any question and be certain of a sympathetic audience and all possible help. It is part of their duty to make things easier for everyone. But if trouble appears on the scene, as it sometimes does, then the provo girls are ready to step in and take over.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

The Battle of Housewife vs. Hausfrau

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

IF YOU are of the Enemy-aircraft-carrier-in-James-Bay school of thought you will already, with an eye to incendiary bombs, have cleared the house of most of its inflammable clutter. Bomb-conscious or not, most of us will have dug out all our large metal scrap for salvage.

There was the old stove piping; the furnace-menders were inhibited about it, remember? Neither smiles nor wiles could persuade them to remove its elephantine trunking from the cellar floor after the new piping had been installed in its place. And the water heater coil that used up its own weight in fuel for every tub of hot water; and the bedstead that finally collapsed under fat Aunt Emma, and the over-enthusiastic lawn mower that always pulled the grass out by the roots when all you had in mind was a slight trim.

Fat Yield

From these and similar assortments, the yield from last year's salvage pick ups in Toronto alone was 5,545 tons of valuable, recoverable salvage. It represented a gross profit for the Citizens' Committee of around $40,000, enabling it to continue and expand its various activities for men and women in uniform in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, and 9, Air Force Training Command No. I and at H.M.C.S. York.

By now, however, most of us are reduced to humble little offerings such as bunches of keys that don't apparently open anything, door knobs "wot came away in me 'and," two or three thimbles with holes in them and painful associations, and as a last resort for those of us who haven't "Schick" husbands, nasty little packages of razor blades, practically lethal to handle. The Salvage Committee, by the way, is *not* interested in razor blades or in bottles. This sounds as if the committee was bewhiskered but teetotal! Razor blades are impossible to melt down without oxidation, and as to bottles, there is no possibility, recent by-laws being what they are, of storing the glass containers until they can be disposed of.

To quote from the Administrator of Used Goods (dismal sounding office!) "The collection of the same bottles from the householder in the ordinary course of business by pedlars and salvage collectors ensures an adequate and orderly supply of used bottles." The need for scrap metals, however, is greater than it ever was and we should literally *comb* our houses for ferrous and non-ferrous salvageable scrap.

Tons of Tires

The next greatest need is for rubber tires and tubes. To quote from Mr. H. C. Jeffries, president of Fairmont Company Limited (Crown company for the purchase of crude and scrap rubber), "We estimate that we will need to collect in the remaining months of this year at least 10,000 tons of tires and tubes. The requirements of the Armed Forces for new tires and tubes continue to be very heavy and with diminishing supplies of crude rubber, the need for scrap tires and tubes that can be processed into suitable reclaim continues very urgent. It is realized that the public may continue to offer other rubber items. Under an arrangement made by the Fairmont Company with the Salvage Division, Salvage Committees may continue to accept such scrap rubber, which may be sold direct to the Fairmont Company."

The Salvage Committee, then, although the emphasis is most definitely on tires and tubings, will still graciously accept your leaky hot-water bottle and the slightly odoriferous remains of Junior's tennis shoes. This is fortunate, as how to get rid of them otherwise is just another problem for the harassed housewife in outwitting the garbage man who has recently developed a lofty expression and ideas of his own as to what he will take away since various committee women took to riding around with him in his truck. I speak feelingly! Our Christmas tree is still knocking around the back garden, spurned. The thing to do, I understand, is to put the tree out in front on a Saturday morning, when I suspect the garbage man, disguised in another hat, becomes a street cleaner and is much more amenable to discarded shrubbery.

Rags and Tatters

Rags are needed badly and need not be sorted into kinds. There is still a demand for waste paper, but in small, steady flows. There is even a scheme underway for daily pick ups. The best channels at the moment are through the schools which are doing a splendid job of paper collecting, and by giving it to pedlars for scrap or to the Veterans or Crippled Civilians Society.

But never again does the Salvage Committee want to get snowed under with paper as it did last summer! It had a regular Christmas in July! The response to its appeal for paper across Canada was so terrific that the nation's needs were completely filled and the Salvage Committee must have felt a little like a man left outside Noah's Ark who was overheard to say he hoped it would rain.

Fats and bones, put out in separate, marked containers with your garbage are of vital necessity. Probably if your dog is the guardian-at-the-gate, Little Lord Fauntleroy type of brute it will actually demolish its bones, but for those who own the Fido variety of pooch, a bone, well gnawed and even buried for a while. can still make darn good glue. (Glue is the base for abrasives which are used for polishing guns to precision.) The same applies to a bone after broth has been made from it, so you don't have to make shattering Fido . . .? Soup . . .? War Effort. . .? decisions.

Collecting fat is a nuisance, especially when the refrig is full of those appalling post-weekend odds and ends—a couple of bottles of beer (with padlocks on them), the custards the children's friends didn't eat, the extra milk they didn't drink, the sandwiches for school on Monday, the soufflé that no longer soufflés and the last, sad edge of a baronial roast. . . . How often you fight your way through this mêlée only to find that the fat container has been thrown out with the empty soup tins. You then have to plough through the garbage, neck high at the back door—there is sure to have been a blizzard and the garbage man and his committee woman couldn't make it! Yes, life can be difficult. With the new meat rationing there will of course be less fat than ever, and the accent will be less on saving the surplus for salvage than conserving every drop for cooking.

Only to read of what they are doing in England, where to tear a piece of cardboard renders a housewife liable to a fine and imprisonment, makes one realize how every Canadian home must be pitted against a German one, every Canadian housewife against a fat — or not so fat now, hausfrau, every one of our Johnnies and Juniors against every little Nazi brat goosestepping around after precious salvage material. (And how much more pleasant to use a tin of fat as a movie ticket here, than the Gestapo-will-get-you-if-you-don't feeling over there!

In the old days there used to be wars with just battle lines against battle lines. But not this one. Now it's homes against homes.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Music Now a Year-Round Affair

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN CANADIAN cities not more than a decade ago, the middle of April put a period on concert activity for five or six months, save for an occasional band program. Less than twenty years ago this was true of radio also, for network programs came into existence less than seventeen years ago, and for some years small attention was paid to music during summer months. Today in centres like Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver the end of the "regular" concert season is but the beginning of a continuous spring and summer season in which orchestra plays a predominant part. Here we are (with an inch of snow on the ground as I write), face to face with the fact that the "Proms" provided by the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra are immediately imminent. Actually they begin with a preliminary event on April 30.

In Varsity Arena the public will see new faces in the personnel, just as with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at Massey Hall in recent months. War service has taken some of the best artists from the justly renowned violin sections of both organizations, and at the concert-master's desk at the Proms they will see, in place of the brilliant and versatile Eugene Kash, Albert Steinberg, one of the lads originally trained by Luigi von Kunits, whose noble work as an instructor lives after him. Mr. Steinberg, who had subsequent training with Mishel Piastro, concertmaster of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, recently proved his mettle in recital. His promotion from the ranks is reassuring. In the array of guest conductors, the names of André Kostelanetz, Erno Rapee and Victor Kolar who proved so popular last year, are prominent. Emerson Buckley, well known for several seasons as conductor of the Columbia Opera Company at Massey Hall, will make his first appearance here as a symphonic conductor. Other newcomers will be the veteran Gregor Fitelberg, known throughout Europe as the foremost of Polish conductors, and Franz Allers, a renowned ballet conductor. Canadian conductors who have rendered notable service in the past will include Sir Ernest MacMillan, Ettore Mazzoleni and César Borré. Guest artists during the early weeks will include Bruna Castagna and Marita Farrell of the Metropolitan Opera House, Selma Kaye, Josefa Rosanska and the Canadian pianist Naomi Yanova, with Jean Dickenson and Lansing Hatfield to come later.

The Encore Problem

In connection with the Proms, conductors charged with putting through the broadcast hour on schedule have sometimes had difficulty with vociferous minorities in the audience who attempt to hold up proceedings by insistent demands for encores. I have frequently heard such incidents attributed to the bad manners of modern young people, but the situation is an ancient annoyance, and manners used to be worse. In an excerpt from the London *Times* of a century ago an account was given of an episode which occurred in Exeter Hall on April 7, 1843, when the Sacred Harmonic Society presented "Messiah". The soloists included the great soprano Clara Novello. Her singing of an aria in the first part of the oratorio produced vehement calls for an encore, with which she with true artistic instinct refused to comply. The report says that her demeanor could not be construed into anything like a gentle refusal, and the hall "resounded with sounds by no means holy, harmonious or agreeable."

Almost immediately after came the bass aria "Why Do the Heathen", sung by one of the most celebrated British singers of the early Victorian period, Henry Phillips. The latter, who was a master of dramatic expression, apparently took pains to be caustic and pointed in the lines, "Why do the heathen so furiously rage together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing?" He was rewarded with mingled laughter and jeering applause. When Clara Novello left the platform at the end of the first part she was followed by yells and hootings. Because of the austere associations of Exeter Hall the incident was a sensation in the London of that day.

She did not suffer except perhaps in temper. Born in 1818 she was then 25 years old and lived until 1908. That she did not object to applause midway in a performance (if it were judicious) is shown in her memoirs when she speaks of singing a duet at Milan in 1840 with the contralto, Marietta Brambilla; "Our duet was applauded after each phrase, by claps sharp as the report of a cannon,—not to prevent the next phrase being heard". Most of us would now regard even such carefully timed enthusiasm as a nuisance. Brambilla, of whom she speaks, was one of five sisters all eminent singers, and was a favorite in London as early as 1827 when Clara Novello was a little girl.

Conservatory Closings

The closing concerts of the Toronto Conservatory of Music which annually attract throngs to Massey Hall are inevitably interesting to those interested in the future. They present the most promising talent among many hundreds of pupils. The auditorium as seen from the platform must be rather overwhelming to beginners, and what happens to some of them is that they do not get hold of their nerves for two or three minutes. At the two events last week, most of them stood the ordeal well. Of the sixteen soloists,—seven pianists, four violinists and five vocalists, those who seemed most at ease were two little pianists of about ten, Ruth Watson, who played Mozart, and Muriel Albert, who played Haydn; each with fluency, sureness and charm. In both cases the numbers were lengthy and their accuracy in memorization was fascinating. Among the more advanced pianists, three, Ruth Sims, Earle Moss and David Johnston, were outstanding in execution, breadth of tone and musical quality. Two others, Bernard Wallbank and Myrtle Meretsky, showed unquestionable sincerity and promise.

The conditions of a debut in such surroundings are harder for violinists and vocalists, since they have to form their own tone in spite of nervous agitation. If the piano is well tuned that is already done for the young pianist. Fortunately two of the young violinists had previous experience on the same platform. Young Robert Graham is by now at home there, and Elsie Babiak is in a fair way to become so. Both played with purity of execution and brilliance of expression. Another lad, Joe Pach, played with fascinating spontaneity, and Gisele LaFleche also showed talent of a decisive order.

Of the five singers four were sopranos. In two the lyric quality after their tones really began to flow was fresh, smooth and lovely. They were Lily McVeigh and Gwendolyn Hague, who are able to sing with confidence arias of a difficult order. Two others, Mina Grant and Winnifred Applegate, had sympathetic voices, and sang with intelligence and refinement. The solitary male was Samuel Solnitz, a baritone whose mellow, resonant voice and good declamatory style indicate that more will be heard of him.

Canadian Compositions

Throughout the present season the Toronto Society for Contemporary Music (formerly known as the Vogt Society) has been doing an admirable and indeed necessary work in enabling new works by Canadian composers of advanced achievement to be heard. It is perhaps a platitude to say that music is not music so long as it is mere script. It must be heard to become music at all for anyone but its creator, who hears it in imagination as he sets it down. Consequently, the enterprise of the Society in bringing scripts by Canadian composers to actual life, though not its exclusive aim, is profoundly important. A characteristic event was its concert at Wymilwood Hall, Queen's Park, last Saturday evening when two new chamber works were presented. One was a new violin sonata by Charles Jones, a young Canadian of much originality who has for some years been resident in New York. The other was a trio by Arnold M. Walter, musical director of Upper Canada College, whose compositions are winning increasing recognition. The latter work was played with the composer at the piano, in company with Harry Adaskin, violinist, and Cornelius Ysseltyne, 'cellist. Mr. Jones's Sonata was rendered by Mr. Adaskin with Frances Marr at the piano.

Oxford Series

A recent piano recital by Ernest Seitz at Eaton Auditorium inaugurates a Canadian Concert Series sponsored by Oxford University Press, which has of late years extended its activities in the field of musical publication. The course was undertaken to demonstrate that in Canada we have certain artists on a parity with most celebrities from elsewhere. Everyone knows this to be true of Mr. Seitz. Others to be heard in the series are Portia White, the gifted Nova Scotia contralto; Kathleen Parlow whose international fame was long since established; the duo-pianists Malcolm and Godden who have played in many sections of the United States; and Dr. Ernesto Vinci a gifted baritone of Halifax. Dr. Vinci is the only one of the group who is naturalized and not Canadian born. He was brought to Halifax on the recommendation of Toscanini and Wilfrid Pelletier, and has contributed much to recent musical progress in the Maritimes.

Records

BY KARI ANDERSON

WITH few new pressings to write about, your reviewer greeted the recent recording by Victor of Smetana's *The Moldau* (*The Vltava*) with keen anticipation. *The Vltava* is a patriotic symphonic poem, No. 2 of the cycle, *My Country*. The whole cycle is to Czechoslovakia what *Finlandia* is to Finland. The theme that announces the arrival of the river at Prague was the musical signature of Radio Station Prague.

Expectation was surpassed by experience; I do not hope to hear many finer recordings than this. It is played by the National Symphony Orchestra, Hans Kindler conducting (Victor set DM-921, 4 sides, 12 inch). Instead of commenting upon Kindler's conducting of this performance of *The Moldau*, I should like to repeat a true story.

A student of music was holidaying in the Laurentians. In a crowded dining room, the waiter asked if he would share his table with two other guests. They were Americans from Washington, D.C. The musician said "Washington? You have a very great man living there!" To which one of the men replied with an amused "Oh?"

"Yes," said the musician with complete earnestness. "Hans Kindler."

Fine music, excellently performed, *The Moldau* recording is recommended with no reservations.

In each review, for some weeks, I have commented upon single records listed by Columbia. These are not new, but they provide a wide choice of subjects. The following four will give additional indication of their variety.. All are imported recordings.

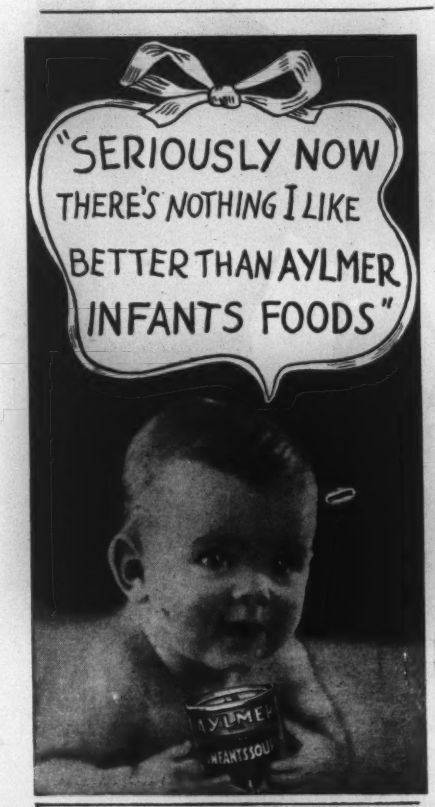
Columbia No. C-15203, 12 inch, records *The Faery Queen* by Purcell. This is a suite of three dances, Hornpipe, Rondeau and Jig. It is arranged by Reginald Jacques and he conducts its performance by the Jacques String Orchestra. On the other side the same group plays the *Minuet from Berenice* by Handel. Charming eighteenth century music, well performed by one of the best string orchestras in England.

Columbia No. C-15123, 12 inch, records on both sides the *Fidelio Overture* of Beethoven, played by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, Felix Weingartner conducting. This is a satisfactory performance of one of the most famous operatic overtures.

Columbia No. C-15182, 12 inch, records two very brisk compositions. On one side the Halle Orchestra, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty, performs *Mazeppa*: *Cossack Dance*, by Tchaikowsky. On the reverse, Johann Strauss's *Perpetuum Mobile* is played by Willem Mengelberg conducting the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. Performance and recording are of good quality.

Columbia No. C-15208, 12 inch, is a fine organ-recording of the *Toccata and Fugue in D Minor* of Johann Sebastian Bach. Edouard Commette plays the organ of the Cathedral Saint-Jean at Lyon. The organ achieves symphonic quality in this performance. It is a splendid record, and recommended to all collectors of Bach's organ works.

Victor has recently made a domestic pressing of Marian Anderson singing the two spirituals, *Let Us Break Bread Together* and *Oh! What a Beautiful City*. (Record No. 10—1040, 10 inch.) Franz Rupp is at the piano. Miss Anderson uses a higher register in singing these, and her rich low contralto tones are welcome but infrequent. The recording is of average quality, and is not as enthusiastically recommended as some of the earlier recordings made by Miss Anderson.



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THE FILM PARADE

Wartime Considerations

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE moving picture industry is holding fearful conferences these days on the imminence of single bills. For it is really beginning to look at last as though raw material and man-power shortages might accomplish what exhibitors and distributors could never quite find the courage to undertake. The double-feature appears to be doomed and if the Industry can't bring itself to sign the death warrant the Government will have to do it for it.

The change isn't likely to come about suddenly however. The boys appear to have agreed on a gentle policy of tapering off. Single bills will be slyly inserted at intervals and then withdrawn and the double-bill substituted before anyone can take alarm. Almost imperceptibly however the intervals will be shortened until the public wakes up some day to find itself cured of its foolish addiction. At least that's the idea.

All this strikes one as an unnecessarily timid and apologetic procedure. With people tripping over each other in the lobbies and the crowds lined up for blocks on opening nights, the Industry still behaves like a nervous hostess who is afraid nobody will come to her cocktail party. It is still living in the depression past when the public had to be pulled into the theatre by china displays and fortune tellers in the lobby. The china displays and the fortune tellers may have helped at the time to bring people in, but it should be obvious by now that the only thing that kept them out was the price of admission.

AS IT is, the screen has never been in a sounder position than it is today, or the movie public in a more beamingly indulgent mood. We want entertainment, and this time we have the money to pay for it. The industry could offer us films far below the present standard and we'd still take them, if we couldn't get anything better. It might even experiment daringly and offer us pictures away above standard, without running any great financial risk. We'd line up for almost anything these days, even for those "special" films which Hollywood occasionally makes just to prove that the movies are an art as well as an industry.

You might think that with so many advantages on its side the Industry could afford to take a high hand about double features. Actually it still seems to be scared to death of us, its amiable public; convinced that if it ventures to cut our entertainment in half with a single clean stroke we'll all get mad and walk out of the theatre for good. This is obviously absurd. The Government had no such qualms when it unceremoniously cut our coffee ration in two; and certainly there is no record of anyone tearing up his ration book in a fit of temper.

All the industry needs to do is to come out boldly and announce that as a war-measure we are going to have to accept single features, and like it. (A lot of us would like it fine.) People would still keep on going to the movies; and as for the more hopeless addicts they could always sit through the same picture twice. Plenty of people are boiling their coffee twice, but nobody seems to be giving up coffee.

"THE IMMORTAL SERGEANT" is a story of the Libyan campaign with plenty of action and any amount of that carved and fluted desert scenery that photographs so impressively. The narrative seems to be a derivation of "The Lost Patrol" combined with the familiar Boob-Makes-Good formula which Henry Fonda has made his own. The immortal sergeant here is Thomas Mitchell and after his death in the desert his ghost, or his influence—the picture doesn't make quite clear which—inspires Corporal Fonda to triumph over thirst, prostration and a whole company of Nazis snugly ensconced in a desert oasis.

At intervals of leading his little company of four across the desert the Sergeant falls to brooding over the past, and this brings Maureen O'Hara into the picture in a series of memory flashbacks. Miss O'Hara's behavior seemed a little vague and unconvincing but since she is really more a mirage than a character most of the time this may have been appropriate. Apart from the heroine's intrusions the story is excitingly handled.

"The Meanest Man in the World" has Jack Benny, Rochester, Priscilla Lane, and a vestigial plot having to do with the legal profession. You can get most of it or something very like it any Sunday evening over the Benny radio hour.

The mud test. Two British tanks, one towing the other and wallowing like hippopotami, are seen in England on a testing ground covered with deep mud. The first is a Valentine, the second is a Cruiser Mark IV. The scene may be likened to that which until recently prevailed on the Tunisia front and delayed Allied operations, now resumed on large-scale. Early this week, Allied ground, air and sea forces were continuing to make gains in their objective which is to finish off Rommel and drive him into the sea. It was our aerial operations that made most of the news, however. On Sunday and Monday, it was reported, 68 Junker type transports and 29 aircraft of other types were shot down in the Western Mediterranean. Result of these successes was to further hinder any efforts by Rommel at evacuation and bring to 1,600 the number of Axis planes destroyed since Montgomery's Mareth Line offensive began.

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Dunking . . Should Be Confined To Nurseries

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RATION NEWS

Meat Rationing

Meat rationing will start during May. Details of the plan, including charts showing the coupon values of each cut of meat, will be available shortly. The meat ration of approximately two pounds per week per person will include a certain percentage of bone. All cuts to be rationed will be classified according to bone content and different amounts of each class may therefore be purchased.

Armed Forces

Ration *Cards* are issued to members of the Armed Forces when they are on leave for five days, or more. They may be obtained at a Local Ration Board or Branch of the Ration Administration on presentation of leave pass or letter from a C.O. The value of the coupons in the Temporary Cards is similar to that of the corresponding coupons in ration books

Visitors to Canada

On application to a Local Ration Board or Branch of the Ration Administration, visitors to Canada for five days, or longer, may secure Ration Cards on completion of a visitor's application form.

Illegal Sales

It is illegal for any dealer to tie the sale of any goods to the sale of a rationed commodity. For instance, your dealer cannot force you to buy rhubarb in his store if you wish to purchase the extra pound of sugar allowed for cooking rhubarb for table use. No. 1 Spare "B" (blue) Coupon, good for the extra pound of sugar, for rhubarb, is now valid. It expires May 31.

Butter Coupons

Butter Coupons Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are now good. The first five expire on April 30; Coupon No. 6 expires May 31. Coupon No. 7 becomes good on April 24, Coupon No. 8 on May 1 and Coupon No. 9 on May 8. These Coupons also expire May 31.

Local Ration Boards

525 Local Ration Boards have been opened across Canada for the convenience of the public. Applications for Temporary Ration Cards for members of the Armed Forces, for visitors to Canada, and for replacements of lost or stolen books, are available at these offices. Notification of change of name or address may also be filed there. Find out where your Local Ration Board is located and refer to it when you have ration problems.

This column will appear in this newspaper every week to keep you up-to-date on Ration News. Clip and keep for reference.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

6

CONCERNING FOOD

Fat Passport to the Skies

BY JANET MARCH

HIS elbows were out of his windbreaker and there was a patch which had come unstuck at one knee, but his face was clean and he beamed hopefully as I opened the door.

"Please could you spare a pound of grease?"

I thought of my small and precious store of bacon grease. Fats aren't things of which anyone has a tremendous surplus these days. Then I looked at the earnest figure on the doorstep. He lived in the boarding house down the street along with an incredibly large number of other persons, and more particularly with a mother and father who both worked, and two brothers. I had often wondered about what the children got for lunch—some soup heated on an electric plate and a bit of bread probably. Yet the elder brother had a sound wind, on what was probably an inadequate diet, for he played the tuba in his school band. In case you don't know your tubas they are brass and winding and take a lot of elbow grease to polish to the necessary gleam.

"What's the show?" I asked the seeker after grease.

"It's swell. It's a double feature with one of them a flying picture. You should go."

I wondered whether my local movie house would let me in along with the young fry each with their pound of grease for salvage. It was going to be a horrid housekeeping job dealing with all those little pots of this and that fat. The salvage people certainly must want the stuff.

I gave up all I could find and hoped it was near enough to a pound for the magic door of Hollywood to swing open of a Saturday morning for the brother of the tuba player. His was the first of a number of requests, evidently our house looked like a greasy one, but the bird with the worm had flown, and we were eating our potatoes mashed instead of fried.

The fact that the movie houses had patriotically made this salvage scheme possible brought home pretty forcefully the fat shortage in the country. Good cooks know a lot about the different sorts of fat and just what you can do with them but there are a lot of people cooking these days who couldn't be described as good at their jobs. Their idea is to slam a large piece of butter in the pan in which to cook, and to pour whatever is left down the drain. Perhaps this extravagant habit is what has made Canada the second greatest butter consuming country per capita in the world. New Zealand and Australia beat us, but we use far more butter per person than the United States. This was not only true in the old un-rationed days but still is. In Canada our ration gives us 26 pounds per person a year and there they normally use about 20 pounds of which 3 pounds is margarine. These figures are partially explained by the fact that in the Southern States a lot of oil is used for cooking, just as it is in Southern Europe.

Once the meat ration goes into effect we will all want to get all the by products we can out of every pound, so the old system of cutting the fat off and dropping it into the garbage when cutting up the remains of the roast for stew, is out. We must save every bit and render it,—if not for our own use—for salvage. And remember that you will be paid by your butcher for this fat.

Rendering Fat

This isn't as difficult a thing as it sounds. At first when you hear about it it seems to be in the same class as soap making, and other pioneer activities which we are inclined to think of as being both difficult and time consuming. You cut the fat up in small pieces or else put it through the mincer and then either put it in the double boiler or in a pan in an oven which does not have to be very hot. Add about half a cup of boiling water for each pound of fat, and let it cook till the fat stops bubbling. Strain, when it has had a little time to cool.

Removing Flavor

If you are going to use meat fats in baking you will be wise to do this. Melt the fat over a low heat and then strain. Add one cup of boiling water to every two cups of melted fat and ⅛ of a teaspoon of baking soda. This will foam up at a great rate. Go on cooking till the fat is clear and then skim and strain. Stir occasionally as it cools. Fat rendered this way does not have to be kept in the refrigerator, but should be covered in a cool dark place.

Uses of Rendered Fats

Pork fat can be used successfully in pastry for meat pies or in baking with spices, such as in ginger cookies. If it has been carefully de-flavored it can be used too in all sorts of baking, even in cakes.

Beef fat is very hard, but if you mix it in the proportion of two to one with pork fat it is easier to handle. A lot of good cooks think rendered beef dripping is one of the finest fats for cooking there is to be had. It is extra good for frying. Lamb fat has a flavor which is hard to get rid of, and like beef it is hard and brittle so it is easier to use it mixed with pork fat. Again, carefully de-flavorized it can be used for baking.

Veal fat is a soft fat which has not a strong taste and can be used generally.

Chicken fat is almost the most useful of them all as it is soft and easily blended.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has got out a table showing how much of the meat fats to use instead of butter. Here it is—

⅞ cup of smoked or fresh pork fat for 1 cup of butter.

⅘ cup of chicken fat for 1 cup of butter, and increase the salt called for in the recipe.

1 cup of beef dripping for 1 cup of butter.

The butter ration is so much more generous now than it was during those lean weeks that there is often some to be used for baking, but of course it is far more economical to use your rendered meat fat and save your money. If you aren't interested in this economic aspect save it for salvage.

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This "MAGIC" Dutch Apple Cake is delicious, nourishing, cheap!

2 cups flour
½ tsp. salt
4 tsps. Magic Baking Powder
4 tbs. butter
1 egg
4 tbs. sugar
6 tbs. milk
2 apples

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; cut in butter with two knives; add sugar; mix lightly. Drop egg into cup, unbeaten, add the milk ice cold. Turn on to floured board, shape the dough; put on greased sheet. Pare and cut the apples into eighths; press into parallel rolls into dough; sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon and dot with butter, mixed together in the proportion of two tablespoons sugar and half a teaspoon cinnamon. Bake in hot oven 400° F. 20 minutes.

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—it puts B vitamins into the loaf

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And if you bake at home be sure to use Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast for best results. Canada's favorite for over 70 years you can trust it to make bread that's light-textured, sweet—just right!

Today—ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

CONCERNING FOOD

Tricks With Bread

BY JEAN FREEMAN

ON THE whole, our bread program is pretty static. We've figured bread as just—bread. But a little more imagination in bread buying results in palatable magic.

You might, for instance, treat yourself to the delights of different breads for different foods.

Take cold meats as an example. No one type of bread does equally well with all cold foods. Turkey and chicken crave white bread, pre-heated white rolls or thin whole-wheat slices as their boon companion. Ham blooms on sour rye studded with caraway seed. Sausage has an affinity for dark pumper-nickel. Ditto cheese. Roast beef and cold steak (if, as and when you can get them) taste best on thick slabs of buttered white toast.

Ever try thin buttered brown bread sandwiches with raw oysters? Much better than oyster crackers.

All soups fairly beg for one form of bread or another. Crusty French or Italian bread cut in rounds and buttered lightly is wonderful with almost any hearty soup. Lighter soups take on added zest when these same breads are first cut, then toasted and, while still hot, spread with creamed butter to which you have added equal parts of minced chives and parsley.

Melba toast is a good foil for any soup which is flavored with wine, and fried croutons not only glorify almost all soups with which they are served but are a delightful garnish for roast fowl.

And incidentally, small game birds, creamed sweetbreads, a ragout of kidneys or chicken liver flavored with sherry, do wonderfully well mounted on croutons of large size. A nice change from the inevitable accompaniment of steamed rice. If you like the notion, here's how it's done:

Platform Croutons

Remove the crusts from a regular loaf of white bread cut in half, lengthwise. Brush all sides with melted butter and place on a cookie sheet. Bake in a very hot oven (450° F.) until lightly browned. Brush again with melted butter. Yield: 2 large croutons, 6 portions.

Hamburgers are heavenly, of course, mounted on regular "hamburg" rolls, augmented by pickle relish or onion; but with a hash, or stew or any other rustic dish, you might try

Bar-B-Q Bread

Slice a loaf of French bread diagonally across but do not cut all the way through the loaf. Melt 4 tablespoons of butter. Brush each slice and the crust of the loaf with butter. Place on a cookie sheet and bake in a moderately hot oven (350° F.) 15 minutes or until the bread begins to brown slightly. The slices may be rubbed with a cut clove of garlic before buttering.

Half the thrill of Sunday morning breakfast lies in serving food which has no proper niche in the daily timetable. For this purpose French toast heads the list.

Pain Perdu

2 eggs, beaten
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
6 slices day-old bread
2 tablespoons butter
Jam, jelly or honey

Mix eggs, sugar, salt and milk. Dip bread slices in liquid until soft but not soggy. Sauté in butter in skillet, browning lightly on each side. Serve with jam, jelly or honey. Approximate yield: 3 servings.

If egg dishes are in order, mount them on thick slices of hot toast which you have spread after toasting with deviled ham, anchovy paste or some other piquant mixture. For one thing, your eggs go further and, besides, these egg-on-flavored-toast dishes are usually a grand pick-me-up. Here is one example:

Eggs à la Fermière

8 chicken livers
1 tablespoon butter or fat
2 tablespoons ground boiled ham
1 slice fried bacon, minced
1 teaspoon finely chopped onion
1 teaspoon chopped parsley
Salt and pepper to taste
8 eggs, scrambled
8 slices toast

Brown chicken livers in fat, cover and braise for 10 minutes or until tender. Put through food grinder and mix with the drippings, ham and bacon. Fry the onion and parsley in bacon drippings for one minute. Add with the drippings to the liver mixture. Add seasonings and mix well. If paste is dry, moisten with cream or broth. Spread on toast, top with scrambled eggs and serve at once. Yield: 8 servings.

Since, according to the new rulings, all white bread will soon be enriched with certain minerals and some vitamin B complex, it behooves us to use every last bit of bread purchased. Here are two fine desserts which call for leftover bread:

Royal Bread Pudding

2 tablespoons butter
2 cups warm milk
1 cup moist bread crumbs
2 eggs, separated
1/3 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon brandy (if desired)
Currant jelly
3 tablespoons powdered sugar

Melt butter in milk, stir in bread crumbs. Beat egg yolks, add sugar and salt and stir until well blended; add to milk mixture and mix well. Add brandy and pour into a greased 8-inch casserole and bake in a pan of hot water in a moderate oven (350° F.) 35 to 40 minutes or until a knife inserted in the centre of the pudding comes out clean. Spread with currant jelly. Beat egg whites until stiff, add sugar gradually to make a meringue topping. Spread meringue over pudding and return to oven until topping is browned. Yield: 6 servings.

Apple Charlotte

3 tablespoons butter
½ cup sugar
4 cooking apples, pared, cored and quartered
1/3 cup white wine
grated rind of 1 lemon
8 slices bread, ⅛-inch thick
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Melt 1 tablespoon butter in saucepan, add sugar and mix. Add apples and toss lightly until the apples are browned. Add wine and rind, cover and simmer until most of the wine has been absorbed. Melt remaining butter. Remove crusts, brush bread with butter. Line a shallow greased 9-inch baking dish with bread, sprinkle with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon, fill with apple mixture and cover with any remaining bread slices cut in strips to fit the dish. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 10 to 15 minutes. Approximate yield: 6 servings.

TEA-RATIONING RIDDLE

Question:

Why is there more "tea" in Cup No. 2?

Answer:

Because "tea" is fragrance, flavor, satisfaction . . . and there's more of all three in Cup No. 2. It was made from choice YOUNG leaves. To get these more flavorful YOUNG leaves, just ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

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Yes, taste does tell—and it will tell every member of your household why Libby's is Canada's biggest-selling Tomato Juice.

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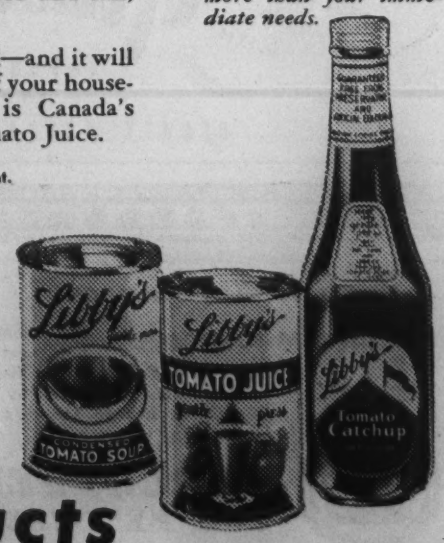

Tomato Products

JUICE • • • CATCHUP • • • SOUP

TP3-43

Credit for the charm of this Provincial bedroom with its limed oak furniture is shared by wallpaper in an engaging pattern of birds and cages.

DRESSING TABLE

Foot Work After Hours

BY ISABEL MORGAN

MANY women working for victory have never been on their feet so much and should be on the alert to keep their feet in good condition with foot baths of luke-warm water and boric acid (some prefer to toss in a handful of Epsom salts) and occasional visits to a chiropodist for a good foot treatment. Foot exercises should also be done to lessen foot weariness and redness, strengthen tired ankles, and tone foot muscles. Helena Rubinstein recommends doing this foot exercise every night.

Foot Action—Lie on floor, knees bent, legs crossed. Move foot of top leg in a circle, stretching the toes upward, to the side, inside and upwards again. Change legs and repeat with other foot, tracing thirty complete circles with each foot.

Light On Hands

Of course your hands are busy, too. They're busy knitting socks, rolling bandages, driving ambulances. So busy that you can't hide them for a minute. So busy that other eyes are constantly being drawn toward them.

The busiest hands should be the most beautiful. Or, at least, the best-groomed. And good grooming is the better part of beauty in a woman's hands. Don't excuse yourself on the grounds that your busy hands are too busy to give themselves a little needed attention. You can give yourself, in a few minutes, a trim, efficient manicure that will last for days.

Here's the first secret — remove every trace of old polish with a lubricant polish remover. Peggy Sage's for instance, contains an oil which softens and smooths nails and cuticle as it removes old polish. This helps keep the nails in good condition and provides a smooth, clean surface for the polish base. A polish base helps protect the nails from splitting and makes the polish last days longer.

Finally, apply a quick-drying, long-wearing porous polish. Use a good polish, and it will "wear like iron."

There are many other manicure preparations, but these three — remover, base and polish—are the essentials, and with them and an emery board and orangestick, you can give yourself a professional-looking manicure in a few minutes.

Headliners

Report from the Hollywood front —at the opening of a stage play in Los Angeles recently, Kay Francis wore an elaborate headdress of flowers in her luxuriant black hair with a very simple black and white print dinner dress. Ann Sothern, in a plain black cocktail dress, caught back her hair over her ears with huge clusters of turquoise flowers on both sides and turquoise veiling between.

Lots of little pillboxes and calots were worn almost completely covered with flowers on top, on one or both sides, in fuchsia, American Beauty, field flowers, yellow, violets and other colors. One little green felt calot had big bunches of violets over the ears.

FEMININE MATHEMATICS

SOME women lie about their age
But I tell the truth about mine
Because when I subtract five years
And say I'm twenty-nine,

Every sceptic listener
Smiles knowingly at me
And gets the truth by adding
Five years mentally!

—MAY RICHSTONE.

Rather elaborate snoods appeared on several smart looking heads, one of purple, fuchsia and green fringe attached to a tiny purple hat, another of black yarn making a cap and a short, wide snood covered with Cecil Bruner roses.

Upswept hair, sometimes down in back, was usually arranged to play up the importance of the head decoration—either hat or flowers. These were colorful to form a contrast with the short black dresses of late afternoon and cocktail type worn by almost every woman.

Conservation Note

If you've been disappearing in a cloud of dust when you powdered your face, begin mending your ways. A meager dip and a careful pat are the new way. Don't throw out a box of powder because you're bored with the shade. Buy a trial-size box of a tint that pleases you, and mix the new with the old.

Sachet powder sifted on squares of absorbent cotton and tucked into the corners, faintly perfumes lingerie.

A pomander ball (an orange stuck with cloves) scents the linen closet.

"Bond Street" Perfume — rare, regal, captivating — $2.20 to $11.50

Yardley English Complexion Powder — perfumed with "Bond Street" — $1.25

Keeping your best face forward is more important now than ever. And it is so easy with Yardley's English Complexion Powder, the regal air of Yardley's Bond Street Perfume, and the guarding care of Yardley Beauty Preparations.

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THE OTHER PAGE

"On the Third Day . . ."

BY ERNEST BUCKLER

SHE sat in the bedroom with the one soft light on, quiet, almost numb, not thinking at all, waiting for Peter to go to sleep. When he had gone to sleep she would put the colored eggs in their frivolous cellophane baskets beneath his bed. Peter was not sleepy, because of the eggs. Pictures of them skittered and tickled through his brain; almost like the sweet waiting for Christmas.

"Mummy, what's Easter?" he said.

"It's the day of the Resurrection, dear", she replied.

Peter looked at his mother, puzzled; and for a minute she felt ashamed that she had not tried to find the simple words that Peter knew . . . but this was only the second day, and the only words she could see were the words on the telegram. She could still hear a voice in her brain reading them over and over to her, steadily.

"They told you in Sunday School", she murmured.

Peter was suddenly sober as the other part of Easter came back to him. "He was dead for three days, wasn't He. I guess no one *else* was ever dead that long and then got alive again, were they?"

"No".

"It was a big stone they had there too", he said. "Miss Horton said so. He must have been an awful strong man, Mummy".

"Yes, He was a very strong man", his mother said. "Now you must go to sleep".

"And then He went way up in the sky", Peter said. "*Gee,* I'll bet He was glad!"

He was quiet then, for quite a long time, with his eyes closed, and she thought he had gone to sleep. She started to tiptoe from the room.

"Mummy", Peter said suddenly, "I wish there would be a plane under the bed this Easter . . . besides the eggs too. The kind like Daddy's".

"*Please,* Peter. . ."

"Please what?" And then he began to clown, in a funny voice, sharply watching his mother's face in the shadow to see if he was making her smile. "*Please* may I leave the room . . . *please* don't step on the grass. . ."

"PETER", his mother said, "you *must* go to sleep." He saw she was not smiling. His mother's face had a strange look, like faces had sometimes when you were afraid and dreaming and you called to them but you could not make them hear, and suddenly he felt lonely. You felt lonely when you tried to be funny but couldn't make them smile. The sad part of Easter came back to him again.

"What made Him get killed, Mummy?" he asked.

"They were evil men . . ." his mother began. But she did not go on to explain, because that other voice was reading steadily in her brain.

"I'll bet they weren't as strong as He was though, were they? I'll bet *they* couldn't have rolled a big stone like that away!"

"There was something else . . ." she said . . . "besides that . . . but . . ." Words were heavy in her mouth. "You're too young to understand, darling", she added, hastily.

Peter thought a minute.

"How old was Daddy?" he said.

"Twenty-nine".

"Is that young?"

"Yes", she said, "that's young." Horribly young, she thought. That was what she had loved in Dick, he had had the artless way . . . the *young* way.

"It was *cold,* last Easter", Peter said. "I had to wear my overcoat to church. Daddy laughed at your hat, it was so cold. Was it a funny hat in the cold?"

"I expect it was", she said. He thought she might smile. She did, a little, but it wasn't the way she had smiled before, at his father.

'Will your hat be funny this time too?" he said.

"No", she said, "not very. Easter's later this year." She didn't seem to be talking to him at all. It was like saying things about the weather to someone they met in the street. "This Easter's the latest it's been for a hundred years. . ."

He thought of the eggs again, anxiously. "But it'll *come* alright, won't it?" he said.

"Oh yes, it'll come".

"There was another funny hat right ahead of us in church last year", Peter said. "I showed it to Daddy and he shook his head at me, but he looked like laughing too. . ."

"Peter", his mother said quickly, "Please . . . *please* go to sleep".

"All right. Mummy, is dead like sleeping?"

"A little".

It was a little like sleeping. But not much. It was so much stiller. You listened hard, but you could hear nothing. Not a thing. But the voice was reading over the same words in your mind.

* * *

In the morning the sun was bright and clean-shadowing. The day was spotless and new; and something seemed to come from the moist earth as if a sound with movement in it had stirred in the winter-stillness. Through the church windows the sunlight fell, hushed, and a little proudly, on the kind-smelling pews.

She had thought almost fearfully of the organ beginning, softly and sadly-throbbing and then triumphant in the sunlight, but when the organ began there was no sting of tears. Just the voice reading in her brain, still reading. She could see nothing in her mind's eye but Dick's plane, smashed on the ground, and Dick lying there. His body unbroken, but the stillness between them. For three days he had not moved at all. She had listened but she could hear nothing.

"And when the sabbath was past Mary Magdalene and Mary the mother of James and Salome had brought sweet spices that they might come and anoint Him. And very early in the morning the first day of the week they came unto the sepulchre—"

She glanced at Peter's face. He was listening intently, his eyes wide and excited. It was startling how much his face was like Dick's. She had never noticed it so much before.

". . . And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away. . ." Peter's face was turned upward now, staring eagerly, almost as if he saw. . .

THEN, whether because of the words of the lesson or the triumphant lift of the following music she did not know, suddenly she seemed to see a different vision. It was Dick's plane again. But now it didn't fall to the ground, it seemed to begin climbing. She could see it clearly; this must have been the way! Higher and higher it rose and then up and up, faster, but steadily without faltering. And just before it disappeared in the blue radiance a wing was dipped—to her! Now she could hear Dick's voice singing in the hymn, his good clear voice singing, though he had always been too shy to sing in church. And she began to sing too. And when, with the singing, she felt the warm spring of tears come at last, almost exultant, she knew that the stillness between them was gone forever

"I'm glad I found the plane too, with the eggs", Peter said, walking home. The tulips were thrusting their heads out of the neat beds along the walk from the chapel, and the moist breath of growing rose upward everywhere from the ground.

"I'm glad too", his mother said. Peter saw that she was smiling. Kind of a funny smile still, but a good kind.

"How old was *He,* Mummy, when He went up into the sky?"

"Thirty-three!"

"Gee! *He* was young too, wasn't He?"

• •

HITLER'S GUIDANCE

OUR ends are shaped from 'mongst the stars—
A saying old and true.
But the design, set in the heavens,
Is hid from mortal view.

The good Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart
Poor Israel to pursue.
The Red Sea closed upon his hosts—
And he received his due.

And Hitler's hordes today are smashed,
Caught in a Red Star storm.
"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

Victoria, B.C. S. ALFRED JONES.

On Baldness

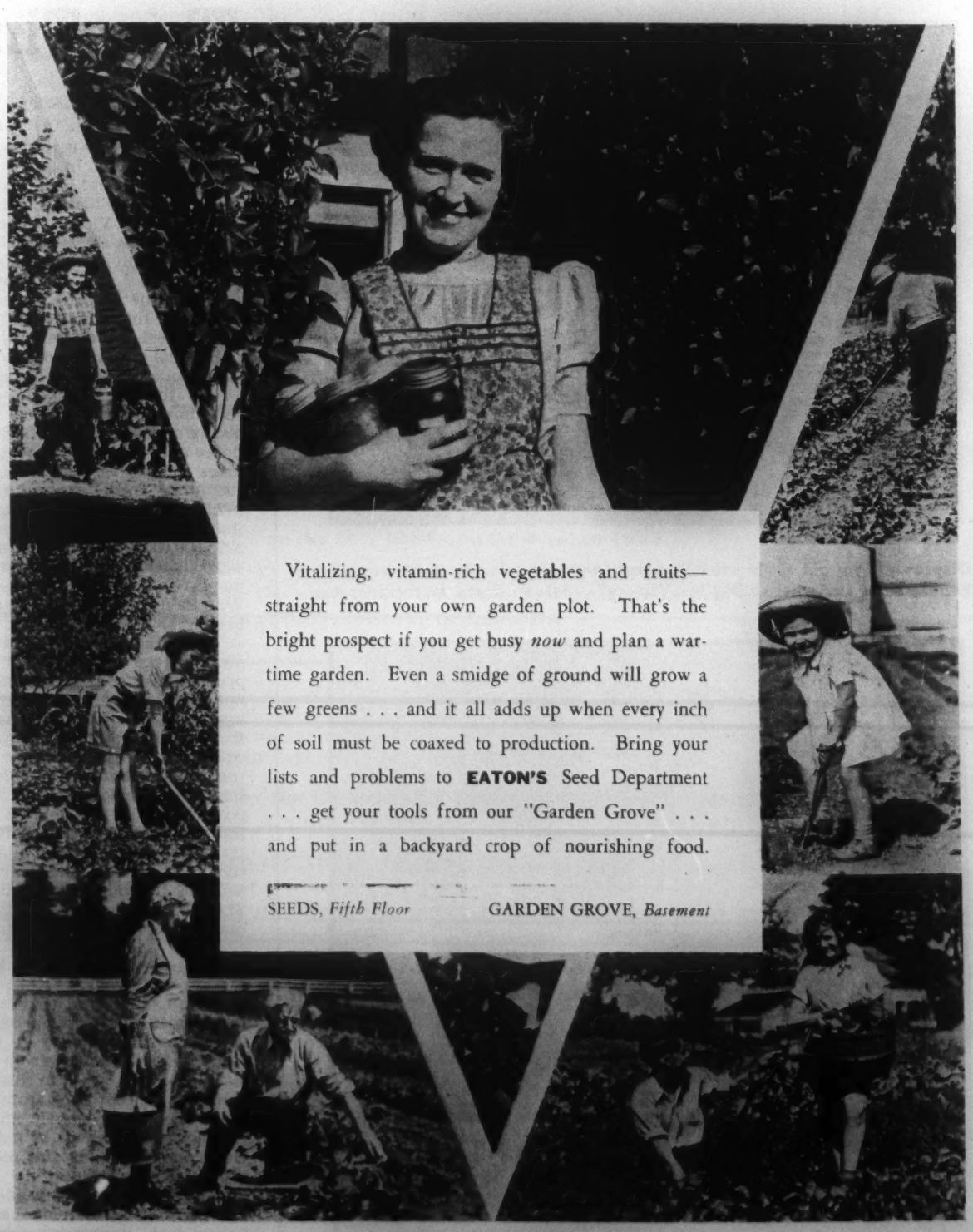
I THINK it time that someone took the trouble to refute
The young man's fancy that Life can offer little to anyone who is as bald as a coot.
It is not true, for instance, that only those men are misogynous
Who have had unfortunate reverses in love because their heads were not luxuriantly trichogenous.
Far from it: for although a bald-headed man looks perfectly in place in the Diamond Horseshoe with his wife at a performance of *Faust* or *Tannhauser,*
It must be remembered that it annoys her
To know that he looks even better and enjoys himself more in the spot where Society expects to find him, viz, the front row of the stalls
At all burlesque houses and low music halls.
Moreover, a bald-headed man has no particular hair to stand on end like quills;
So he can meet with seeming equanimity even the most paralysing setbacks and ills.
One such man could listen to a blast even from his bank with such aplomb
That the manager would stumble from overdraft to a further loan without collateral and wouldn't kick himself until half an hour later for having been so dumb.
And if you are bald you can very easily squelch your barber when he tries to cut loose on the subject of fuzz,
And how by proper care it can be coaxed back to the crowning glory that it originally wuz.
For all you have to do is smile at him and ask how he can doubt
That your appearance has been vastly improved by your hair's having fallen out.
That puts him on what might be called the bald spot, for he can't insult you, and he'll be forced to admit that you've got something there,
Even if it isn't hair.
These are only a few reasons why I consider the young man's fancy is disputable,
Or why I don't believe that for getting the best out of life long-haired Lotharios are more acceptable or most hirsute-able.
But I suppose this is the real reason why I'll never agree that a man is hapless If napless:
Brother, I *know.*
I've watched mine go.

STUART HEMSLEY.

at EATON'S

It's "Green Thumbs" Up for a Wartime Garden

GROW FOOD AS WELL AS FLOWERS
IN YOUR BACKYARD STRETCH



Vitalizing, vitamin-rich vegetables and fruits—straight from your own garden plot. That's the bright prospect if you get busy *now* and plan a wartime garden. Even a smidge of ground will grow a few greens . . . and it all adds up when every inch of soil must be coaxed to production. Bring your lists and problems to **EATON'S** Seed Department . . . get your tools from our "Garden Grove" . . . and put in a backyard crop of nourishing food.

SEEDS, *Fifth Floor* GARDEN GROVE, *Basement*

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Man-Made Fibres in Canada's Textile Set-Up

BY WILLIAM KING

Though it is true that the older fibres such as cotton and wool are subject to intense competition from the synthetic creations (S.N., April 10), investors in securities of cotton and woollen mills need not fear that the latter are going to pass out of the picture. Instead, they will gain strength by utilizing the man-made fibres to expand production. Mr. King is managing editor of the Canadian Textile Journal and very familiar with what is happening in the textile industry.

NOT many Canadians realize that about $300,000,000 is invested in primary textile manufacturing in this country, an industry essential to satisfy a fundamental need of our people in both peace and war. Because fully 90 per cent of this capital is owned in Canada anything that may affect future operations is a matter of real concern to thousands of Canadian investors. That is why I propose in this instance to discuss the implications of a recent excellent article on this page ("Silk, Wool and Cotton Face Keen Competition" by Claude L. Fisher). Investors want to know what man-made fibres such as rayon, nylon, casein wool, vinyon, etc., mean to the large-scale cotton and wool manufacturing plants operating in this country for so many years.

It is true that the older fibres such as cotton, wool and silk are subject to intense competition from the synthetic creations. Without attempting in any way to minimize the effects of this competition I want to reassure readers who are interested in cotton and woollen mills. The old mills are not going to pass out of the picture—the new blood should give them greater strength. Competition from man-made fibres has been a reality for some years. That it is now more intense and operative in a wider field is acknowledged. The question I do want to answer is what has happened so far and what is likely to happen in the future.

Readers familiar with textile affairs know that rayon in Canada goes back to 1926 when the first large plant for manufacture of viscose rayon yarn was established by Courtaulds (Canada) Limited in Cornwall, Ontario. Later came the establishment of the Canadian Celanese Limited plant at Drummondville, Quebec, to produce cellulose acetate yarns. These efficient units capable of relatively large output did, over a period of years, make possible the growth of an important rayon weaving and knitting industry, with its complementary dyeing and finishing divisions. Within the past year the nylon plant of Canadian Industries Limited at Kingston, Ontario, has attained full production, using the basic polymer imported from the United States. Long established textile mills have for some time used casein fibre (synthetic wool) and many of the other new products discussed in the article referred to above.

Let us see what Canada consumed in the way of manufactured textiles in an average peacetime year just prior to 1939. In the year 1936 the Canadian market consumed 46.8 million yards of rayon fabrics, 318 million yards of cotton fabrics, and 29.5 million yards of woven wool fabrics. These figures give a picture of the total quantity of each class of woven textiles made available by Canadian plants and imports, for conversion into all classes of wearing apparel, draperies, upholstery materials, etc. etc. The figures neglect knitted goods, but they do indicate the relative positions of the basic textile materials in the Canadian scene.

Let us skip a year or two without entirely ignoring the intervening per-

With the problem of farm labor shortage very much to the fore at this season, it becomes clear that Canada now must emulate Britain and organize land armies on a large scale. As recently stated by a National Selective Service official, 100,000 additional farm workers are needed this year for Ontario alone. The situation in that province is so critical that agricultural authorities have warned, "We can't fight if we don't eat — we won't eat if our farmers aren't helped this summer!" The pictures show some of Britain's Women's Land Army at work. Above, described as an ex-chiropodist, a 27-year-old volunteer tends cattle.

Disproving the old saying that "a spade was never made to fit woman's hand", Land Girls here "Dig for Victory". Below: death to the insects.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

This Time It's Up to the People

BY P. M. RICHARDS

FOR two reasons, (a) because the financial need is greater, and (b) because they have not yet pulled their full weight in any loan, individuals—as distinct from corporations and institutions—will have to buy about twice as many bonds as they did the last time if the Fourth Victory Loan is to fulfil the hopes held of it. That is, they *collectively* will have to buy twice as much; individually they are not expected to do quite as much as that, as obviously an alternative to doubling the amount of the individual subscription is to double the number of individual subscribers. Actually the Loan authorities will strive to win by combining the two methods, increasing the individual subscription and the number of individual subscribers.

For the financial year which began on the first of this month, the Government of Canada plans a total outlay of $5,500,000,000, $4,890,000,000 of it for war purposes and $610,000,000 for non-war. The budget provides for the raising of $2,527,200,000 (46 per cent of the total) from taxation and other revenue, and $2,972,800,000 from borrowing. Compulsory savings of individuals and corporations will take care of only $225,000,000 of borrowing needs, which leaves $2,747,800,000 (equal to 92 per cent of the borrowing requirements) to be covered by the sale of Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates and by borrowing from the banks.

From the first, the Loan authorities have been well aware of the importance of raising the largest-possible proportions from individuals as against institutions, not only because it was the tremendous increase in the aggregate of individual purchasing power resulting from high wartime employment and wage rates that was mainly responsible for the inflationary threat to the price structure, but also because individual subscriptions obviously held the greatest unexploited possibilities in the field of borrowing. Nevertheless, individual subscriptions have been disappointing. Of total cash subscriptions aggregating $2,575,000,000 for the First, Second and Third Victory Loans, subscriptions by individuals accounted for only 42 per cent or $1,081,700,000. In the Third Loan alone, individuals bought 40 per cent of the total.

Borrowings From the Banks

During the fiscal year which ended on the 31st of last month, the Government had to borrow $983,000,000 from the banks. It would much rather have borrowed the amount from individual Canadians. Mr. Ilsley told us why in his Budget speech: "If the Government borrows from individuals, the Government spends the money and the individual does not. If the Government borrows from the banks the Government spends the money but the spending of others is not reduced . . . But we were unable to borrow as much as we needed from personal savings."

The totals of individual subscriptions to the various Loans look impressive when considered separately, especially when added to the huge amounts being collected in personal income taxation, but they have strikingly failed to keep pace with the growth of industrial wage payrolls during the war period, and with the growth of retail spending. Institutional rather than individual buyers have been responsible for the over-subscription of the various loans. In an effort to correct this, and to give stimulus where it can be most productive, the most intensive sales effort in the Fourth Victory Loan will be made in the payroll division which concentrates upon obtaining subscriptions through regular automatic deductions from salaries and wages, particularly in the new war industries whose employees' incomes represent an addition to the normal purchasing power of the national community and thus are largely responsible for the inflationary pressure on prices.

Depends Largely on Payroll Division

The real success of the Loan depends largely on the degree of success achieved by the Loan's payroll division. For *real* success is not merely a matter of attaining the Loan objective but of obtaining the money from the right sources. This Loan, more than any of its predecessors, is an anti-inflation loan; it is the only practicable way to deal with the growing inflation menace arising from the fact that our national income has nearly doubled since the beginning of the war, while the supply of goods available to consumers has shrunk greatly.

Since the increase in public spending power originates with the war spendings by Government, it is clear that to prevent inflation the excess purchasing power should be diverted back to the Government in the form of taxes and subscriptions to war bonds and savings certificates, or be used by the public for such non-inflationary purposes as the reduction of debt, or for savings, or the purchase of life insurance. Unless this is done, every dollar will buy a progressively diminishing amount of goods and services—in other words, prices will rise and keep on rising. And since the excess purchasing power is largely in the hands of the employees of the new war industries, it is there that the Loan salesmen can do their best work.

But this doesn't mean that the rest of us who are not in war industries are entitled to sit back and say "We'll let George do it". A moment's reflection will show us that all the income of the new wartime workers would have to be taken away from them to remove the excess purchasing power that their incomes represent; that actually they have only a margin with which to buy Victory Bonds, like everyone else. So it's still very much up to all of us.

This time, more than ever before, we can know that every dollar subscribed is not only putting weapons in our soldiers' hands but also is doing its bit to keep our economy sound.

lod and give figures showing rayon's increasing importance. In 1939 Canada consumed 57 million yards of rayon, 363.7 million yards of woven cotton, and 28.6 million yards of wool cloth. It will be seen that Canadian consumption of woven wool fabrics actually declined from the 1936 level, while consumption of cotton goods increased, but was not quite equal to proportionate expansion in rayon goods consumption. So we can say that prior to the war rayon had steadily increased its importance in the Canadian market.

Newer Fibres in War

Then came the war. How have the newer fibres fared under wartime conditions? Have they been preferred by the Department of Munitions and Supply at the expense of the older textile fibres? D.M.S. orders show that wool, cotton and silk continue to hold high place in the estimation of army, navy and air force authorities. Rayon is not yet quite good enough for battledress, nor can it be used to replace blue serge for the navy. It finds increasing application in the air force but here again the basic and older textile fibres are selected for utilitarian jobs. Only a small volume of rayon is yet used for war purposes, although it has great possibilities.

Extraordinary demand for cotton fabrics of all descriptions on D.M.S. account is largely responsible for expansion of the supply of this material to around 460 million yards in the calendar year 1942. Because of its extensive use for war purposes the supply of wool fabrics (woollen and worsted piece goods) expanded to 44 million yards last year. Not at all in active demand for war purposes, rayon supply expanded to 87 million yards, a very sharp rise above the 1939 figure. As a matter of fact, the supply of cotton, wool and rayon goods last year for war and civilian requirements reached a new peak. The totals given above do not include nylon, which was not produced in important quantities until late in 1942.

What is the reason for the remarkable expansion in supply of rayon fabrics in 1942, when this class of fabric was used in relatively small quantities, perhaps 10 per cent of domestic yarn production, for war purposes? The answer is that the women of Canada received a good deal more money last year and spent it on rayon dresses, lingerie, hosiery, household goods, etc. etc. It should be mentioned that restrictions on imports of some classes of wearing apparel persuaded many women to buy rayon wearing apparel made in Canada. Rayon proved to be satisfactory for all types of dresses ranging in price from $2.95 to $75.00. Its versatility is truly amazing.

Civilian Goods Decline

We can expect an important decline in supplies of all classes of textile manufactures this year. Of course, in the case of cotton goods a very large portion of the total supply is earmarked for war purposes; a similar observation applies to wool goods, with probably half the total supply to be utilized for war. At the same time the supply of each class of goods will decline. There is difficulty in maintaining domestic production due to extraordinary labor turnover. We cannot expect that imports of cotton and wool goods from Britain and the United States will be maintained at 1942 levels. We can expect a notable decline in the supply of textiles for purely civilian purposes.

Now we come to consideration of the position after the war. Obviously, with the cessation of hostilities, the demand for cotton and wool goods on Department of Munitions and Supply account will be drastically reduced. Assuming that total civilian needs are unchanged during early post-war years, rayon's position will be more favorable than it was before the war. Demand for rayon will be maintained at a very high level, while demand for cotton and wool goods will drop. Considering all these things, we can say that rayon faces a bright future. Will the older textile fibres be very badly affected?

In Canada today Courtaulds are producing around 10 million pounds of viscose rayon yarns annually. Canadian Celanese Ltd. does not disclose figures of its acetate yarn production but it is estimated at between 7½ to 8 million pounds annually. In reading these figures one must bear in mind the fact that the Celanese company uses practically all its yarn production to manufacture woven and knitted fabrics in its own plants. Canada is, however, using large quantities of rayon staple fibre—nearly all of the viscose type cut into short lengths for use mainly on cotton manufacturing machinery—the total in 1942 amounting to nearly 5 million pounds.

As a matter of fact rayon staple is exceedingly important in the general rayon supply picture. What we may expect after the war is the erection of new staple fibre plants by both the Celanese and Courtaulds companies. There have already been intimations that such projects will get under way as soon as building materials, machinery and labor are available. The rayon industry has plans for great expansion of its productive facilities. Have the cotton and wool manufacturing industries similar plans?

What about nylon yarn which is now being used exclusively in the manufacture of parachute canopies, cords, etc? It was stated last year that nylon production by the end of 1942 would be around 1 million pounds on the basis of 40-50 denier. Today it is likely that nylon production at Kingston is very much in excess of this figure. After the war practically all the output of this plant will be available for civilian purposes, finding a ready market as a yarn for full-fashioned hosiery, for which it is eminently suitable. It is not inconceivable that Canadian nylon yarn output will be up to 4 million pounds annually shortly after the war. This is more than the hosiery industry can absorb and consequently other outlets will be required. So we may

(*Continued on Page* 39)

The Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada
offers for public subscription

$1,100,000,000

Fourth

VICTORY LOAN

Dated and bearing interest from 1st May 1943, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

Fourteen-year
3% Bonds
Due 1st May 1957

Callable in or after 1954
Interest payable 1st May and November
Bearer denominations,
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $25,000

Issue Price: 100%

Three and one-half year
1¾% Bonds
Due 1st November 1946

Non-callable to maturity
Interest payable 1st May and November
Bearer denominations,
$1,000, $5,000, $25,000, $100,000

Issue Price: 100%

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of Canada; the principal at any agency of the Bank of Canada and the interest semi-annually, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as detailed in the Official Prospectus, through any agency of the Bank of Canada.

Subscriptions for either or both maturities of the loan may be paid in full at the time of application at the issue price in each case *without* accrued interest. Bearer bonds with coupons will be available for prompt delivery. Subscriptions may also be made payable by instalments, plus accrued interest, as follows:

10% on application; 18% on 1st June 1943; 18% on 1st July 1943; 18% on 2nd August 1943; 18% on 1st September 1943; 18.64% on the 3% bonds *OR* 18.37% on the 1¾% bonds, on 1st October 1943.

The last payment on 1st October 1943, covers the final payment of principal, plus .64 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and .37 of 1% in the case of the 1¾% bonds representing accrued interest to the due dates of the respective instalments.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or to allot the whole or any part of the amount of this loan subscribed for either or both maturities if total subscriptions are in excess of $1,100,000,000.

The proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Subscriptions may be made through any Victory Loan Salesman, the National War Finance Committee or any representative thereof, any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or any authorized Savings Bank, Trust or Loan Company, from whom may be obtained application forms and copies of the Official Prospectus containing complete details of the loan.

The lists will open on 26th April 1943, and will close on or about 15th May 1943, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance,
Ottawa, 26th April 1943.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

MOORE CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A few years ago I bought, as the result of a comment in your department, some common shares of Moore Corporation Ltd., and have been well satisfied with my purchase since. However, I would be glad to have your views on the outlook, especially for the peace years to come. In your opinion, does war or peace provide the best conditions for this company?

—H. U. D., Midland, Ont.

I would say that Moore Corporation, whose main business is the manufacture and distribution of multiple copy forms necessary for the control and speedy handling of practically every kind of business operation, should do well during at least the early post-war years, when industry in general will be active in supplying the big demand for goods and services unsatisfied in wartime. Thereafter, the company will continue to offer products essential to transportation, commercial and industrial organizations, with the volume of consumption of them presumably depending on the level of general business activity. It is of interest to note that the company showed earnings applicable to common dividends in each of the pre-war depression years except 1932, when there was a deficit per common share of 18 cents.

A record volume of business was done by the company in 1942, and in the annual report S. J. Moore, chairman, and E. G. Baker, president, state that the company's products continue to be used in increasing quantities in the armed services, government departments and in other war and essential activities in both the United States and Canada, also that the paper box subsidiaries are producing large quantities of paper boxes and containers replacing articles formerly made from vital metals. With current orders taxing the capacity of plants, the problem of securing an adequate supply of labor continues acute.

Last year the company had record total earnings of $6,563,310, up from $5,485,059 for 1941. But federal income and excess profits taxes were increased to $4,407,300 (after deducting $334,950 refundable portion of E.P.T.) from $2,576,000 for 1941, with the result that earnings per common share were $3.01 (including post-war refund) against $3.75 for the previous year. In 1943 the company will, of course, have twelve months of the present excess profits tax against only six months last year. At the end of 1942 the company's balance sheet position was strong, with net working capital of $8,860,591 (including cash of $3,410,786) up nearly $500,000 from the previous year.

WENDIGO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a subscriber I would appreciate information on the current status of Wendigo Gold Mines. The last I heard they were going to liquidate the property.

—J. B. T., Glencoe, Ill.

Wendigo Gold Mines has discontinued operations and the objective of the directors is to distribute all the assets of the company to the shareholders as soon as possible. The plant, equipment and stores are being sold.

Early in the year the company announced that all ore below ground had been hoisted and milled and in 30 to 60 days a diamond drilling program then in hand would be completed and on data gathered during this exploration would be based the final decision regarding the future of the mine. It was reported in February that results of the diamond drilling having been disappointing, the management had decided to discontinue the operation. The production in 1942 was valued at $463,347 as against $502,464 in the previous year. Approximately $14,000 was recovered last January.

INT. NICKEL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I hold some International Nickel which cost me about ten points above the present quotations and have been wondering if I should sell. Will you please give me your opinion?

—B. P. F., Saint John, N.B.

I would not advise the sale of International Nickel at present. The shares are yielding approximately 5½ per cent and in my opinion are an attractive investment for either war or peacetime. In view of the many industrial uses for its various products and the expansion which has taken place during the war period the prospects for the post-war period should be excellent.

The company is now on a full-time war basis with the demand unabated for the metals produced. The expansion program which adds 50,000,000 pounds of nickel a year and 75,000,000 pounds of copper over the 1940 rate was attained last year. While the augmented productive capacity is expected to be far in excess of the industrial requirements of the world after the termination of the war, the company has also accelerated its research activities. In the annual report issued recently President R. C. Stanley said . . . "while in no way lessening its war efforts, your company has long been formulating plans in preparation for the post-war period. We believe that operating economies, technical development of new products, retention of customer good-will and the maintenance of a strong financial position are the essentials of any such long-range plan."

Net earnings in 1942 were $2.15 a share on the common stock, as compared with $2.22 per share in the previous year. Taxes last year equalled $1.72 per share. Net working capital was increased to $88,762,799 from $82,957,549 at the end of 1941.

CANADIAN COTTONS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am told that production of Canadian Cottons Ltd. has dropped over the last year or so, also that the company has been kept exceedingly busy on war orders. Can you tell me what the truth is? And what about profits? I have been a shareholder for years.

—T. B. E., Fredericton, N.B.

Yes, Canadian Cottons has been kept very busy on war production, the demand for which increased steadily through the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1943, but a relatively heavy turnover of labor cut operations by somewhat over 10 per cent as compared with the previous year. I understand that, as a result, the company's report for the latest year will show a moderate decline from the record volume of output and operating profits which was established for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1942. On that occasion production and sales were at a new high level for all-time and the previous record for operating profits established in the 1940-1941 fiscal year of $2,355,456 was exceeded by almost $900,000 and a new high level established of $3,253,117. This finally, after tax provision of $2,100,000 as against $1,226,703 the previous year and only $268,000 for 1939-1940, left a balance available for the common of $388,406 or $14.30 on each of 27,155 shares of common outstanding. The dividend payment for the year was $6 per share, or less than 50% of actual net earnings available for that purpose. For the year just ended, net profits will be reduced by nine months of 100 per cent excess profits tax.

PRESTON EAST DOME

Editor, Gold & Dross:

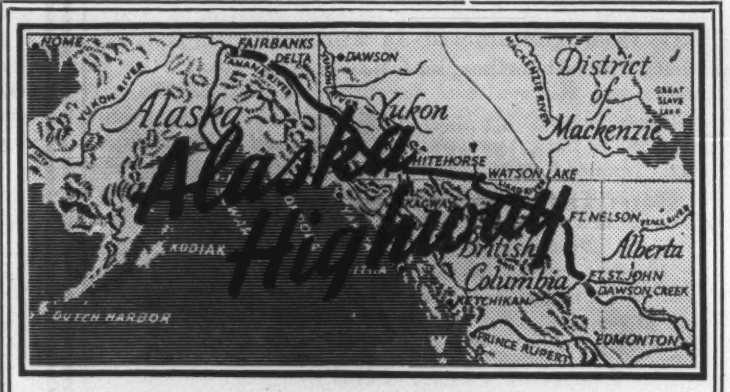
I have some Preston East Dome shares and would appreciate a brief comment in your Gold & Dross columns on the present situation and prospects for the future. What, if any, significance is there in the recent changes in the board of directors?

—R.H.C., London, Ont.

The prospects for Preston East Dome appear favorable for the post-war period. The performance last year when 20½ cents a share was earned as compared with 28½ in 1941, was not normal and should be considerably improved once the war is over. At present only about 800 tons daily are being treated, although

BOY, THIS WAR'S SURE COSTIN' US MONEY!
BROTHER, DID'JA EVER STOP TO THINK WHAT IT WOULD COST US, IF WE LOST?
BANK
FOURTH VICTORY LOAN
JAMES ALLEN

THE IRREPARABLE LOSS



ACCOMPLISHMENT

In these days of action, good intentions are not enough—getting the job done is what counts.

Arrange your affairs NOW to meet emergencies. Let us help you with some of your problems—your Property, your Investments, your Will. Our advice and assistance may prove of great value to you and save you much worry and uncertainty.

Preparedness is the surest road to peace of mind and security.

You are welcome to consult us, in confidence, at any time, without obligation.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

CORPORATE SECURITY — PERSONAL SERVICE

Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:

AGENCY BUILDING	EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W.	CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG.	REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING	SASKATOON, SASK.

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash

TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Chartered Accountants

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS

Authorized Trustees and Receivers.

15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.

C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.

Chartered Accountants

Toronto Kirkland Lake

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto

Assets Exceed $62,000,000

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines Limited, payable June 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 14, 1943.

By order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD, Secretary

Toronto, April 16, 1943.

"I've burned only 5½ tons!"

The burning question among householders last winter—especially during phenomenal cold snaps — was, "Is your house warm?" And the man who could boast of burning "only 5½ tons," stuck out his chest with pardonable pride.

Most of the fortunate, naturally, gave the credit to their stoking. But some gave credit where credit is due and said "Of course, my house is insulated with Spun Rock Wool."

If you are not among the far-sighted, you cannot repair the error just now because practically our whole output is under war's demands. But when the war is over . . .

SPUN ROCK WOOL · HEAT COLD SOUND · INSULATION

SPUN ROCK WOOL

THOROLD, ONT. LIMITED

Represented by:

F. S. BRIDGES LTD., 8 Marlborough Ave., Toronto, 5.

ASBESTOS LIMITED, 1192 Beaudry St., Montreal

ATLAS ASBESTOS CO. LTD., 110 McGill St., Montreal

SHANAHAN'S LIMITED, Vancouver, B.C.

mill capacity is 1,000 tons, but there is not likely to be much change for the better until conditions are again normal.

In 1942, production, tonnage milled and assets were all higher, but ore reserves and earnings declined. The higher grade ore in the upper levels is now exhausted and the grade of ore being treated is lower, in fact, very close to the average of the ore reserves. Recovery last year dropped from $12.32 to $9.10 a ton and costs advanced. Ore reserves declined 59,600 tons to 860,100 tons. However, there have been new ore disclosures at depth, promising indications elsewhere and the ore situation is satisfactory.

Whether the changes in the board of directors will have any effect on mine operations still remains to be determined. D. G. H. Wright, consulting engineer and former president, whose slate was elected without opposition, stated that his desire was to strengthen the board in accordance with the concept of authorities who disagreed with the principle of brokers (three of those replaced were brokers) holding directorships, but the main concern was that he had noted a growing loss of proprietorship on the board, and felt that it was desirable that ownership of a larger number of shares should be represented.

BIDGOOD KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to be advised regarding Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines' position in respect of ore and finances and the general outlook.

—H. N. F., Sarnia, Ont.

Both the ore and financial positions of Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines were substantially improved last year despite wartime conditions. While nothing spectacular has been encountered in recent developments, enough new material has been opened so that ore reserves at the year-end were sufficient for a year and a half's milling at the current rate. Operating profit was $84,251 and net $22,334 for 1942, and working capital increased to $181,499. Satisfactory results are reported from the 1,275-foot level, deepest working in the No. 2 shaft area, but the labor shortage is keeping development at a minimum. The future of the mine is largely dependent on the development of the lower levels and it is planned to deepen the No. 2 shaft and open levels at 1,400 and 1,525 feet once the labor situation will permit. Geological information is said to suggest the veins should go deeper.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Canadian Industries Ltd. has cut its dividends to shareholders, and I would like to be informed why this is necessary, if it is.

—F. M. C., St. Johns, Que.

The reason is increased taxes and costs and decreased earnings. Although 1942 sales of Canadian Industries Ltd. showed a slight (2 per cent) gain over 1941 and were 72 per cent above the 1936-39 average, earnings per share of common have progressively declined from $8.52 for 1939 to $7.28 for 1940, $7.22 for 1941 and $6.12 (including 9 cents refundable E.P.T.) for 1942, the latter being 17 per cent below the 1936-39 average. Common dividend payments, accordingly, have also declined from $7.50 per share for 1939 to $7.00 for 1940, $6.25 for 1941 and $5.75 for 1942, with $5.00 presently set as the figure for 1943. Taxes last year were up 199 per cent from the 1936-39 average, total wage and salary payments were up 101 per cent and selling prices up only 2 per cent. The increased excess profits tax which applied to half of 1942 will this year apply to the full twelve months.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: American common stocks, following their sustained advance from April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the averages over the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

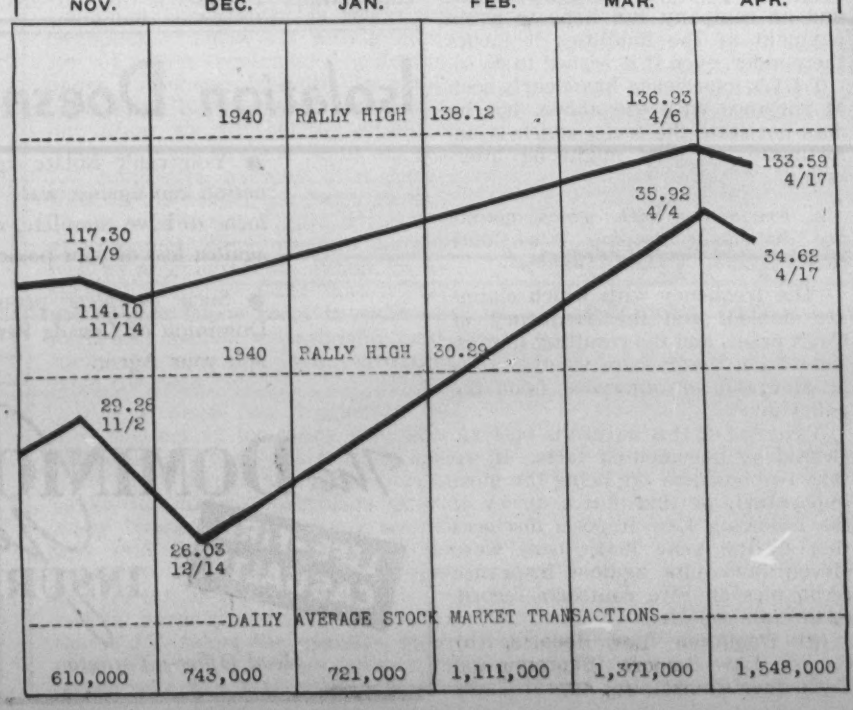
ARE YOUR BUYING RESERVES SUBSTANTIAL?
IF NOT, REDUCE YOUR HOLDINGS NOW!

Wall Street's adage that no tree ever grows to heaven presupposes that in the course of every sustained market advance there will come a final top. Until April 6 last, there had been nothing in the price movement, as these Forecasts have pointed out from week to week over the period, to suggest that the advance beginning April 28, 1942 had reached such a point of reversal. The manner in which the market, on April 9, greeted President Roosevelt's edict on inflation, however, at least raises a question. Five-point drops, overnight, coming after a long and fairly even upward movement, deserve consideration. Even when not succeeding an important market top, such breaks have frequently advertised a top as just ahead.

If top to the twelve-month advance has not been seen, then the current rally should carry both the rail and the industrial averages decisively above their early April peaks as would be indicated by closes at or above 36.92 and 137.94, respectively. If, on this move into new high ground, however, daily volumes become relatively heavy for several days and climbed to above the 2,650,000 shares established at the last high point, there would be a presumption, in our opinion, that final tops were being established. To the contrary, providing the current rally carries the rail average above 34.33, but fails to carry both averages to or above 36.92 and 137.94 and the two averages then decisively penetrate their recent setback points 33.33 and 131.18, evidence would be quite strong that top was seen in early April and substantial decline is in the making. Such decisive downside penetrations would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 32.32 and 130.17, respectively.

On either (1) attainment of the 140/145 level on the industrial average, or (2) failure of such strength, followed by closes at or under 32.32 and 130.17 (providing the rails attain 34.33 or better on the current rally), we advise selling in accounts where buying reserves are not already substantial in amount.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one half per cent (being at the rate of six per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1943.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., April 13, 1943.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 92

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this Company, payable Tuesday, June 15, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, May 14.

DIVIDEND NO. 93

A dividend of $1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company payable Tuesday, June 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, May 14.

By Order of the Board,
FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary.

Walkerville, Canada
April 13, 1943.

How many men is he?

Only *one!* But this man is multiplying himself as he goes down the line, closing time-gaps, bolstering weak spots, *getting things done!*

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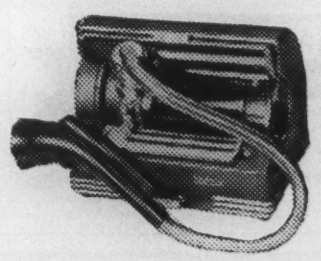

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ABOUT INSURANCE

A Reply to a Critic

BY GEORGE GILBERT

In a letter to the Editor published on this page in our issue of March 27, an experienced insurance man took the rather surprising attitude that the existing prejudice against insurance was no accident; that it had been justly earned over a period of years. He gave ten reasons which, in his opinion, accounted for this prejudice, and in doing so passed some strictures on the business.

This has brought a reply from a well-known insurance official of many years' experience who in a lucid and thorough manner deals specifically with each of the ten reasons referred to. His letter is printed herewith. Our own views regarding the prejudice against insurance were expressed in an article on this page in the March 13 issue.

OUR article on this page in the March 13th issue dealing with the prejudice against insurance, particularly the fire and casualty branches, which still exists in many quarters largely because the business in the past has failed to create a better understanding of its operations on the part of the people generally, brought a lengthy reply from "T.J.T., Toronto," an insurance man of nearly twenty years' experience, which was published in our issue of March 27th.

Exception was taken to some of our statements such as "in the great majority of cases the business is as efficiently and economically administered as any other commercial undertaking," and "the cost of the coverage under a government monopoly, all things considered, may be greater than when insurance is conducted as a private enterprise."

It was also stated by T.J.T. that over a period of years this prejudice against insurance has been justly earned; that it is no accident; and that whether it is deserved or not each must decide for himself. For his own part, he was frank to say that he felt it had been justly deserved, and on the basis of his experience in the business he gave ten reasons in some detail for the existing prejudice.

Since publication of T.J.T.'s communication we have received another Letter to the Editor from a prominent and capable insurance official of many years' experience in the business who deals categorically with each of the ten reasons advanced by T.J.T. as follows:

Editor, About Insurance:

In the article headed "Prejudice against Insurance" in the issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, dated 13th March last, you reached the conclusion that popular prejudice against the insurance business arises mainly from the fact that the critic, generally speaking, has little or no inside knowledge of the business or of the many essential services rendered by insurance companies.

I read your article with great interest and knowing that it was written by a fair-minded and intensely interested student of the business, I accepted your remarks as a reasonable and justified comment. To me, no proof was needed of your argument that most criticism arises from ignorance, but if by any chance, you were looking for support in this contention, you did not have long to wait. Your correspondent, "T.J.T.", supplied it in full measure, notwithstanding the fact that he claims to have a long experience of the business.

As your correspondent claims to speak with twenty years' experience of the business, and it would be unfortunate if his lamentable ignorance were allowed to masquerade as truth, I venture to reply to his ill-chosen comments.

In order to be as brief as possible, I will take his ten points categorically and answer them, as far as they permit such answer, by quoting plain incontrovertible facts that can be confirmed by anyone wishing to do so.

1. *The suspicious attitude of companies towards claimants*:

"The attitude of the companies towards all claimants appearing before them, seeking a settlement of a claim. The attitude is, to start with, one of obvious suspicion toward the claimant, concluding with one of condescension upon making a settlement."

This statement is so far from the truth that it is positively grotesque. It is a well known axiom in all businesses which depend on the goodwill of their clients that the best advertisement possible is a satisfied customer. Is it even remotely possible that the Insurance business could have built up its present-day eminence in Canada on a foundation of dissatisfied clients?

It is also worth noting that an insurance company finds it necessary not only to satisfy a policyholder but also the agent, who is always, and quite rightly, a stalwart advocate that his client should receive all that is due to him, and my close experience with many companies has convinced me that if the general public could have access to the claim files of any reputable company, they would be deeply impressed by the outstanding fact that the honest claimant is always given the benefit of any doubt there may be.

Quite apart from this, however, an insurance policy is a legal contract, and no company can hope to avoid payment of the liabilities it incurs thereunder, even if it wished to do so.

T.J.T.'s experience has clearly been at variance with the above, but he does not state the facts, which is unfortunate, as they might be interesting.

2. *Frequency with which claims are denied or develop into Court cases*:

"The frequency with which claims are denied, and the frequency of Court cases, and the resulting impressions from these cases, whether they be favorable or otherwise, upon the policyholder."

A charge of this nature is best answered by documented facts. If we take fire business (as being the most important), we find that a survey of the following Law Reports discloses that in the year 1941, there were eleven law suits against insurance companies on Fire contracts recorded in these reports:

(a) Dominion Law Reports. (b) Canada Law Reports (Supreme and Exchequer Court). (c) Appeal Cases (Privy Council). (d) Canadian Criminal Cases. (e) Canadian Patent Reporter. (f) Canadian Railway and Transport Cases. (g) Canadian Bankruptcy Reports. (h) Ontario Reports and Weekly Notes. (i) Maritime Provinces Reports. (j) Quebec Reports (all series). (k) Manitoba Reports. (l) British Columbia Reports. (m) Western Weekly Reports. (n) Insurance Law Reporter.

This figure of eleven litigated cases has only value when it is considered that insurers in Canada, according to the Dominion Blue Book, in 1941 wrote $49,305,539 worth of net fire premiums and paid net losses amounting to $17,814,322.

49 millions worth of premiums in the above year indicates that there must have been in existence a very large number of insurance contracts, and the fact that there were paid out in losses nearly 18 millions must indicate to any reasonable man that there were a large number of losses paid, and yet the Law Reports of the nine provinces of Canada indicate that there were only eleven law suits that went to trial and the total amount involved in ten of the cases was $17,286, the amount involved in the eleventh case is not disclosed in the report of the case.

3. *"Knock for Knock" Agreements*:

"The unexplainable and seemingly irrational conduct of the companies in certain cases, brought about by the secret Treaty or "Knock for Knock" agreements existing between them. I am referring particularly to Auto insurance. Sometimes it appears to the public that the company doesn't care or wish to protect itself, and deliberately throws away money."

Your correspondent's connection with the insurance business must have been somewhere in the dim distant past. It is true that "knock for knock" agreements were fairly frequent fifteen or twenty years ago in the early days of automobile insurance, but there are few that remain in existence today. In spite of the fact that the "knock for knock" agreement was conceived of for quite a laudable purpose, to a person not in the insurance business, such an agreement may have a very sinister connotation. The fact is that all the "knock for knock" agreement amounts to is that it is an agreement between two insurers that where each covered an automobile for property damage and collision and such automobiles were involved in an accident, neither company would sue the other to determine which assured was at fault, but that each would repair the damage for their own assured under the collision coverage. The sole purpose of this agreement was to avoid litigation, which objective is commendable in itself and encouraged by many principles of the law. The reason that the use of the "knock for knock" agreement declined was simply that there was relatively so small a proportion of insureds that carried collision insurance that it was very seldom, if ever, that the terms of a "knock for knock" agreement became operative.

4. *Complicated wording of Policies*:

"The complicated wording of policies, and the seemingly hidden away exclusions, which are all too numerous."

T.J.T., apparently, fails to realize that the conditions in fire, automobile, health and accident insurance are fixed by statute in most of the Provinces of Canada, and where they are so fixed, insurers must write their policies accordingly. If T.J.T.'s association with the business is current, he must be seized with the knowledge that for about ten successive Superintendents' Conferences insurers have been attempting to obtain clarification for some of the more obtuse statutory conditions. This fact is an open record and is contained in the Annual Proceedings of the Conferences of the Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada.

This charge raises an interesting side issue, to which I have not been able to find an answer. If you ask a man who rents his house whether he has read his lease, he will answer "Yes". If you ask a man who has effected an insurance whether he has ever read his policy, he will probably answer "No". The usual form of house lease is not remarkable for its brevity or clarity. The answer may be that an insured, from experience is prepared to accept a policy unread but hesitates to do so with other forms of contract.

5. *Lack of punitive powers by companies over agents*:

"The lack of any control or punitive powers held by the companies over their brokers or agents for misrepresentation, or for lack of proper representation of policy coverage which amounts to the same thing as misrepresentation. And the lack of any similar body possessing punitive powers over the companies themselves."

This allegation seems to indicate that T.J.T. has little knowledge of the relative functions of insurers, brokers and agents. Agents and brokers are the middle men of the insurance business and fulfil the function of bringing the insured and insurer together; in some capacities he acts as the agent of the company and in other capacities the Court has held he acts as the agent of the insured. On what basis does he suggest that an insurer should a

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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sume punitive powers over that group of the community that is known as and fulfils the functions of insurance broker or agent?

6. *Outrageous cost of doing business*:

"The outrageous cost of doing business; 50 to 60 per cent commissions to brokers and agents are too high. I have heard of as much as 60% being paid as a commission by smaller companies to get into a good broker's office. No other business I have ever heard of could operate with such an overhead and remain solvent."

Your correspondent has "heard" of 60% commission being paid, but apparently he has never seen such a contract. We all "hear" of excessive commissions, but we are never able to verify such rumors.

That such suicidal contracts do not exist is proved by the Annual Report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, which shows that the over all average commission paid by all Dominion licensed companies is under 25%.

Let us take a concrete example. The loss ratio for fire business in the year 1941 was 36.13%. In the automobile business in 1941 it was 49.12%. At the rate of taxation now prevailing, insurers' taxes amount to about 8%; so, having collected a dollar as a fire premium and paid the alleged scale of commission of 60c and the actual average loss cost of 36.13c and taxes of 8c, the average insurer would find himself in the red to the extent of 4.13c for every dollar worth of fire premium before any accounting is made for the overhead expenses of the company. In the automobile business, for every $1.00 worth of premium written, having paid out the suggested 60c for commission and 49.12c for losses and 8c for taxes, the automobile insurer would find himself in the red to the extent of 17.12c for every dollar worth of automobile premiums written with the overhead of the company still remaining to be paid. Under our present monetary system, insurers just could not exist on this basis.

Incidentally, T.J.T. either has forgotten or never knew that a Royal Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins to enquire into the question of automobile insurance premium rates and that since the adoption of the report in the early '30's, rates for automobile insurance fluctuate with the loss cost of the business on a formula laid down by the Royal Commission, and the 60% commission alleged by T.J.T. exceeds by 13½c the 47½c allowed under the formula to insurers for *all* their costs, except losses.

7. *Refusal to issue new coverages*:

"The refusal to issue new coverages as the need arises in a modern world; the desire to stand 'pat' with old policy forms and wordings, dating back fifty years or more."

This charge can again be answered by facts, as witness the recent action of insurance companies in providing the Supplemental contract on fire policies, the extension of coverage on private dwelling-house forms, and the introduction of the Personal Property floater. These are only a few instances out of many. These examples do not date back 50 years. They all occurred within the last five.

8. *Excessive number of companies in the business*:

"The large number of companies in a limited field of business, leading to cut throat practices to secure agents, and to secure switching of business by the agents."

The number of insurance companies (other than Life) licensed by the Dominion Government is easily ascertainable. There are also a number of other companies operating under Provincial licenses. In total, they sound like a lot of companies, but when we set out to establish whether there are too many or too few companies, we must first decide what is the proper yardstick to use. The only yardstick I know is the law of economics, which operates here as well as anywhere else. When an insurance company finds that it has not enough elbow room to establish itself and conduct a reasonably profitable business, it will withdraw from the field.

It is strange how frequently we hear this cry of too many insurance companies. We do not hear it said that there are too many branch banks, too many stockbrokers or too many farmers. A few years ago, it was said that two railroads were too many. Today, it is admitted that two are not enough.

It is, however, interesting to note that T.J.T. takes the opposite viewpoint from a very large number of people who feel that there is something sinister in the operations of a monopoly. I suppose, frankly speaking, no one deplores a large number of competitors in any field more than the competitors themselves, but to say that the mere existence of competitors, per se, is detrimental to public interest is rather an all-embracing but simple statement.

What loss the public suffer through the "switching of business" in the fire and casualty field, I am at a loss to understand. In life insurance it is a problem because of the effect of the effluxion of time on the rate at which an assured may buy life insurance. The switching of business is bad practice and not in the public interest in life insurance, but T.J.T. does not appreciate that no such element exists in the fire and casualty business and no insured has suffered merely because his agent places his risk in a different company each year.

9. *Unwarranted credit to brokers*:

"The extension of unwarranted and self-destroying credit to brokers and agents, of 60 days to six months."

The Insurance Superintendents of the various Provinces tackled this subject some years ago, believing that it was a matter requiring Governmental control. As they have now ceased to interest themselves in the subject, it must be concluded that the situation is reasonably satisfactory.

Like most business people, it is to be presumed that insurers prefer to restrict credit to agents and brokers to a minimum and it seems a self-evident fact that if the credit evil in the insurance business was as extensive as T.J.T. suggests, insurers would not have sufficient money to pay the rate of commission that he mentions under his sixth proposition above, because, apart from all the other expenses that insurers are faced with, neither the Government nor loss claimants will wait six months for insurers to get their money in from the policies they have written.

10. *Advertising*:

"The stressing of their power and might in advertising, this being the piece-de-resistance against which no man can survive. This is the cause submitted by Mr. Gilbert."

The meaning of this charge is quite obscure to me, but if it is any clearer to Mr. Gilbert, I must leave it to him to decide whether it *is* "the cause submitted" by him. If the reference to "power and might" refers to surplus to policyholders, I can only suggest that just as long as the insuring public are interested in the company of their choice being financially sound enough to pay possible claims, companies will find it in their interests to advertise their ability to meet such eminently practical enquiries. As, however, this is a situation against which any man might readily survive without any discomfort or inconvenience, I may have misunderstood the relevance of your correspondent's remarks.

Insurance is a big and essential business, but it does not seek to abuse its power, and it claims to have an honorable record. Like other big businesses, it does not pretend to be above criticism. All it asks is that criticism should be informed and intelligent.

As I accept full personal responsibility for all statements I have made, you are free to use my name if you wish to print this communication in your columns.

A. H. STEAD, Montreal.

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Company Reports

ZELLER'S LTD.

THE annual report of Zeller's Limited for the year 1942 shows sales higher by over $1,000,000 than for preceding year at $10,648,382 and, despite an increase of nearly $855,000 in costs, operating profits were up about $170,000 at $1,158,305. Income and E.P. taxes absorbed $165,000 more than in 1941 at $555,000, and, as a result, net earnings were practically unchanged at $373,401, equivalent, after deducting preferred dividends, to $2.62 a share on outstanding common stock.

Balance sheet shows net working capital and cash position materially improved during year under review. Current assets increased by nearly $200,000 to $1,969,487 and, with current liabilities up only a little over $3,000 at $934,934, net working capital is shown up at $1,034,553 from $840,211 at end of 1941.

Cash of $279,652 and government bonds of $755,312 total $1,034,964, which compares with cash of $895,602 on 1941 balance sheet. Inventories are moderately higher at $815,666 as compared with $779,509. Debentures of $65,000 outstanding at end of 1941 are eliminated from latest balance sheet and mortgage payable is down $18,000 at $291,050.

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Man-Made Fibres

(*Continued from Page* 35)

expect nylon to be used in a most extensive range of wearing apparel, mainly dresses, also for draperies, upholstery materials, etc.

Other fibres were mentioned in the article referred to above, namely, casein (artificial wool), vinyon, fibre glass, etc. As a matter of fact, these have been used in only relatively small quantities in Canada for the past three or four years, complementary to the whole range of established fibres, including rayon. That they will be used in larger quantities after the war is beyond dispute. Anything new finds a ready market since it permits production of textiles with a greater appeal and the possibility of larger sales.

Place in the Future

It should not be concluded from the above that the old-established and powerful Canadian cotton industry will go out of business after the war because rayon, nylon, etc. are likely to loom more importantly in the textile picture. Over the past few years Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. has been one of the largest users of Courtaulds' viscose rayon, weaving an enormous variety of rayon fabrics of all descriptions. It is today consuming immense quantities of staple fibre. Rayon will be used in greater quantities by the cotton trade, tending to reduce consumption of raw cotton, but not adversely affecting dollar sales.

The woollen and worsted yarn and cloth industry can be expected to use much larger quantities of rayon staple fibre and filament in combination with both woollen and worsted yarns, for the production of all classes of men's and women's wear. It may be that the use of such rayon will cause a slight decline in wool consumption, but the economic position of the industry would not be seriously disturbed. It must be remembered that woollen clothing is an essential in Canada. This means that wool manufactures are strongly entrenched in the Canadian textile market. Moreover, the average price of a yard of wool cloth is much higher than the average price of a yard of rayon.

It is an interesting fact that in 1942 the Canadian market consumed 2,641,000 dozen pairs of full-fashioned hosiery, all produced by domestic mills. Actual figures are not available but a very large proportion of the yarn consumed was rayon of the viscose type. After the war there will be available for hosiery an almost bewildering variety of yarns, including viscose, acetate and Bemberg rayon, mercerised cotton, nylon, and perhaps real silk. The average woman will find it completely impossible to identify fibres in the lovely sheer hose to be produced after the war. The problem as to which fibre is to dominate is one that cannot be settled except under competitive conditions.

So it does not mean that the newer synthetic fibres, of which there is an amazing variety, will push the cotton and wool manufacturing industries out of business. The older divisions of the textile industry are backed by good Canadian capital, they are operated by men of sound character and ability, and staffed by outstanding technicians and skilled personnel. What can be said is that all divisions of the Canadian textile industry will utilize the fibres they are best equipped to convert into woven and knitted fabrics, irrespective of the purpose for which they were originally established. They will, in fact, utilize the man-made fibres to expand production, so that shareholders may receive a good return on their investments.

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CROP REPORTS
As in previous years, the Bank of Montreal will publish during the season frequent reports on the progress of the crops.
These crop reports are telegraphed to various centres, from which they will be mailed free to all who require them.
Application to be put on the mailing list may be made in person or in writing to any branch of the Bank.
The Bank also publishes throughout the year a monthly letter on business conditions. Copies of this are also available free on application.
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A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE confused labor situation throughout Canada continues to be one of the chief problems confronting the gold mines of this country. For a time it appeared as though the stringency had about reached its peak, and with indications that production of war materials was exceeding available transportation facilities. Rightly or wrongly, the impression exists that some of the organizations working on war contracts have had their orders reduced, yet hesitate to reduce their working forces to a level in keeping with the work on hand.

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Labor unions are showing an increasing tendency to bulldoze employers into keeping workers on the payroll whether their services are essential or not. It is difficult to escape the thought that Canadians as a whole suffer serious injustice under regulations which create a shortage of manpower in such essential industries as mining copper and zinc, yet condone a surfeit of men in manufacturing plants where the products of their toil are a glut—temporarily at least.

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Con. Mining & Smelting Co. had an operating profit of $25,109,662 during 1942 compared with $20,623,000 in 1941. A new item in the annual statement is "accelerated depreciation" allowance, amounting to $2,501,156 in addition to the normal depreciation of $2,398,081. Taxation absorbed a record of $6,800,000. Net profit for 1942 was $12,201,619 compared with $12,699,910 in 1941. Net working capital at the end of 1942 was $28,229,365 compared with $21,166,094 at the close of 1941.

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Con. Mining & Smelting Co. has made an outstanding contribution to the part the British Empire is playing in the war. Although the price of lead in the United States is 6.50 cents per lb., yet throughout the whole of 1942 this company sold its lead to the Canadian and British governments for 3.04 cents per lb. This price is based upon a contract entered into a few weeks after the war broke out. The company has made an even more impressive contribution in zinc,—selling its output of zinc during 1942 at 3.60 cents per lb. whereas the value of zinc in the United States during 1942 was 9.25 cents per lb. Wartime regulations prevent a statement of production of lead and zinc but it is significant that before the war began the output of lead from this company's properties was around 400,000,000 lbs. annually and with an annual production of 300,000,000 lbs. of zinc.

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The peak price paid for zinc during the world war—1914-18 was 45 cents per pound. This compares with the price of less than four cents per lb. now prevailing,—thanks to the unselfishness of such Canadian mining organizations as Con. Mining & Smelting Co.

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O'Brien Gold Mines produced $233,600 during the first quarter of 1943, compared with $254,406 in the corresponding period of 1942.

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Moneta Porcupine Mines produced $804,408 during the fiscal year ended March 31, compared with $1,164,679 in the preceding year. Net profit for the year was $247,985 compared with $469,583. Ore in the mine has been largely exhausted and the property is about to be closed down. The company is in a strong financial position, however, and will seek participation in new mining enterprises. Among important holdings of Moneta Porcupine is a large share interest in Dominion Magnesium, Ltd.

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Sheep Creek Gold Mines produced $204,879 during the first quarter of 1943 compared with $247,101 in the corresponding period of 1942. The mill continued to operate at normal tonnage but the grade of ore declined to $15.45 per ton compared with $18.01 a year ago. Shortage of labor restricted development and this is believed to have been a factor in reduction of grade of ore milled.

Some Facts and Figures from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF ZELLER'S LTD.

ZELLER'S LIMITED, which, together with its Subsidiary Companies, operates 27 stores throughout Canada, completed its eleventh year in business on January 31, 1943. A report on the year's operations is now in the hands of the Company's Shareholders. However, believing that many others may also be interested in the record of our business, we present here some facts and figures from the Annual Report.

Ten Year Progress

In order that the Company's progress may be considered in relation to past experience, the following figures for the last ten years are given, to show the increase in sales and in profits both before and after taxes.

Year ended Jan. 31st	Stores Operating End of Year	Net Sales	Profits Before Taxes	Dominion and/or Provincial Taxes	Net profits after Taxes
1934	14	$ 2,427,072	$ 389*	$ 1,793	$ 2,182*
1935	15	3,321,423	18,342	5,314	13,028
1936	18	4,157,461	100,343	19,620	80,723
1937	20	4,462,338	178,081	31,918	146,162
1938	22	5,063,910	269,759	45,532	224,227
1939	24	5,017,028	216,322	38,596	177,726
1940	27	6,180,192	324,118	70,829	253,289
1941	27	7,806,104	503,785	213,387	290,398
1942	27	9,621,970	762,735	390,000	372,735
1943	27	10,648,382	928,400	555,000	373,400

*Deficit.

Sales and Profits

In the ten years the number of stores has increased from 14 to 27; total sales increased 4½ times; income and profits taxes 310 times.

Sales for the year were 10.67% more than the year before, while profits, before deduction of income and excess profits taxes, increased 21.70% over those of the previous year; the net profit, after deduction of taxes, was substantially the same as the year before.

Distribution of Total Income

The manner in which the total income from sales was distributed is indicated in the following table.

For Merchandise and Supplies	$ 7,411,202	69.60%
Remuneration to Staff	1,379,400	12.96
Occupational Costs	759,897	7.13
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses	169,482	1.59
Income and Excess Profits Taxes	555,000	5.21
To Shareholders in Dividends	170,000	1.60
Leaving in the Business	203,401	1.91
Total Income	$10,648,382	100.00%

Over 90% of the merchandise and supplies were purchased from Canadian manufacturers and wholesalers. This means that of the total of $7,411,202 distributed for this purpose, a very large portion was paid to Canadian men and women employed in Canadian industries.

After paying for the merchandise and supplies there was left $3,237,180. It is of interest to note that out of this net income a total of $1,379,400, or 42.62% was paid to the staff for their services.

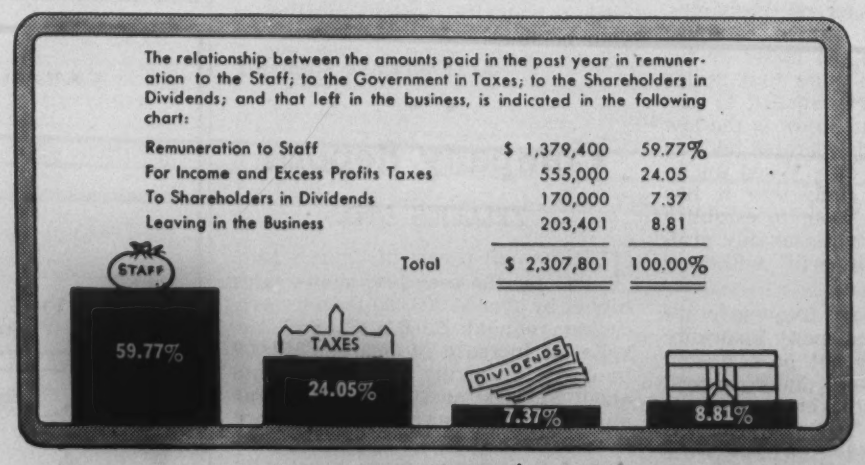
Of the $759,897 shown for Occupational Costs, $550,463 was for rents paid to the owners of properties in which our stores are located and for property taxes, fuel, light, insurance, etc.

The tax item also is of special interest, since the money goes to the good cause in which all Canadians alike are concerned. For the year just closed, the Government will actually receive $615;000 in taxes, returning $60,000 of this after the war is over. The remaining $555,000 that will not be returned is 40% greater than the Company's taxes of the previous year, and, in proportion to the amount paid to Shareholders in dividends during the year, it represents a payment of $3.50 to the Government for every $1.00 paid to a Shareholder.

Some Interesting Comparisons

The relationship between the amounts paid in the past year in remuneration to the Staff; to the Government in Taxes; to the Shareholders in Dividends; and that left in the business, is indicated in the following chart:

Remuneration to Staff	$ 1,379,400	59.77%
For Income and Excess Profits Taxes	555,000	24.05
To Shareholders in Dividends	170,000	7.37
Leaving in the Business	203,401	8.81
Total	$ 2,307,801	100.00%



Inventories

Modern merchandising demands quick turnover. In wartime this principle is even more important. The Government has requested that inventories be kept at the lowest possible figure in order that all merchants may secure a fair share of the available supply. Our co-operation is evidenced by the fact that our sales for last year were thirteen (13) times the value of the entire inventory at the close of the year.

Customers

As a measure of the friendship or goodwill which the Company enjoys with Canadian shoppers, reference is made to the fact that during the past year approximately 21,000,000 separate sales transactions were recorded.

The Company expresses sincere thanks to its customers for their patronage, which has made its record possible, and pledges itself to continue to merit the confidence which the public has in its stores as places where desirable merchandise may be purchased in a friendly atmosphere.

While some of the goods offered in peacetime are no longer available, the thrifty can be assured of sound value as formerly, and courtesy and good service are as abundant as before.

Staff

We desire also to express our gratitude to the staff for their progressiveness, energy and loyalty, and we look with pride on their War Service record.

The number of men on Active Service is equivalent to 47% of our present male staff. Each of the 27 stores has an active War Service group and 95% of our entire staff are purchasing War Savings Certificates on the Payroll Deduction Plan.

Our personnel today is composed 87% of women and the business is carrying on during wartime with the least possible manpower.

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List of Stores

Barrie, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.
Brantford, Ont.
Edmonton, Alta.
Fort William, Ont.
Fredericton, N.B.
Guelph, Ont.
Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton, Ont. (2 stores)
Kitchener, Ont.
Lindsay, Ont.
London, Ont.
Moncton, N.B.
New Glasgow, N.S.
North Bay, Ont.
Oshawa, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Quebec, P.Q.
St. Catharines, Ont.
Saint John, N.B.
Sarnia, Ont.
Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Three Rivers, P.Q.
Winnipeg, Man.

ZELLER'S LTD.